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Burnett's Old Tom Gin
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ROSBACH MINERAL WATER
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IN CASES OF 50 BOTTLES
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PACKET EDITION

PER P.S.N.C. MAGELLAN

No. 9025 BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1892 XXXII YEAR

YOU NEED not give a banquet every evening in order to use a **Banquet Lamp**, but you will find the **such** lamps will add 50 per cent to the appearance of your table at all times, especially if fitted with a handsome **Silk Shade.**

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Will be shown for the first time in this country at the Chascomus Fair, on 24th, 25th and 26th inst, when sample tins of 1 1|2 pounds sufficient to dip 10 sheep, will be given to estancieros along with pamphlet giving instructions how it is to be used. Sole Agents, MacCallum & Co., 252 Avenida Mayo.
1 oct1

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In suites of two, three or more
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The Standard
Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere. CICERO.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1892

TELEGRAMS
TO STANDARD.

By direct cables via Lisbon.

London, 2nd.—Two cases of cholera on board a steamer at Queenstown. Great precautions taken.

England will fix Brussels or Dresden as the place for holding the International Monetary Conference.

St. Petersburg, 2nd.—A million of roubles have been stolen from the Grand Duke Michael in a train at Cherkoff. The audacity of the thieves has caused a sensation.

Buda-Pesth, 2nd.—Twenty-one fresh cases and three deaths here. Epidemic spreading.

Hamburg, 2nd.—In past 24 hours 85 cases and 23 deaths. It is hoped that the fall in the temperature will lead to the waning of the plague.

Trieste, 2nd.—A case of cholera here has caused great alarm.

New York, 2nd.—Conut Pignatelli, Italian Delegate to the Columbus fetes, has arrived here.

Auer, agent of the Electric Company, has embezzled another million dollars.

Paris, 2nd.—The Carmaux miners have resolved to remain on strike until the masters yield to their demands.

The boat Lepron won the rowing race at Argenteuil.

Buda-Pesth, 3rd.—Eighteen fresh cases of cholera and 8 deaths yesterday. The epidemic is not spreading so fast as expected.

Paris, 3rd.—The epidemic is disappearing, and only a few cases amongst working people in unhealthy quarters are reported.

Vienna, 3rd—Prince Peter of Saxe-Coburg Gotha has gone mad. He is grandson of Dom Pedro of Brazil. He tried to throw himself from a window of his palace, but was miraculously saved by the Fire-men who were summoned by the family.

Paris, 3rd—Renan will be interred in the French College. The French cities and several European countries will send literary and scientific representatives.

Rome 3rd—When Parliament opens the War Minister will ask for an extra credit to add six cavalry regiments to the Territorial Army.

General Pelloux also proposes to increase the cavalry in the standing army, when the financial situation improves.

Berlin, 3rd—The proposed military reform will increase the army on a peace footing by 95,000 men, and necessitate an outlay of 80 million marks, with a yearly charge of 60 millions.

Brussels, 3rd.—The International Monetary Conference will meet here on the 22nd inst.

Madrid, 3rd—The Queen Regent and King have arrived here from San Sebastian.

Huelva, 3rd—The arrival of strangers here is so enormous that wooden hotels are being erected to lodge them.

Several English, German and Portuguese war vessels have arrived.

(Per Havas Agency.)

Paris, 2nd.—Ernest Renan is dead; aged 69.

Havre, 2nd.—Very few cases of cholera in past few days.

Paris, 3rd.—The situation at the Carmaux mines is very serious, owing to the determination of the men to continue the strike.

Rome, 3rd.—The election of the General of the Jesuits only took place yesterday at Monaco. Father Martin, a Spaniard, was elected by a large majority.

Madrid, 3rd.—The Queen Regent and the young King left San Sebastian this morning for this city and will start for Huelva next week.

Berne, 3rd—The meeting of the Ticino Convention approved yesterday by an enormous majority the nomination of a Commission to consider the revision of the Constitution, to be submitted to a final vote.

Paris, 3rd (evening)—The death of Renan has caused a great impression. Government will pay for his funeral.

Buda-Pesth, 3rd (evening)—The Austro-Hungarian Delegates have met here. Emperor Francis Joseph declared that the Triple Alliance was the only safeguard for peace in Europe. He added that the new commercial treaties had considerably improved the financial condition of the Empire.

(To the "Prensa".)

Berlin, 2nd.—When the Emperor returns he will take in hand several difficult questions, amongst them military re-organization, taxes, the clericals and Liberals, etc.

Prince Leopold headed the start for the ride to Vienna yesterday. They went in groups, with an interval of ten minutes between each. 88,500 marks in prizes will be given to the Austrian officers in this city.

London, 2nd.—Strong opposition has sprung up against Lord Mayor-elect Knill, because he is a Roman Catholic.

The Houses and Lands Company and another building society have failed, the latter for £7,500.

Berlin, 2nd.—Schultz and Viert, the bankers, have been arrested for fraudulent bankruptcy. They owe 30 million marks.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The event of the fortnight has been the surrender of the Waterworks, commonly known as the Bateman Legacy, to Mr. Nystromer, the Government engineer. Thus, after nearly 20 years and a lavish expenditure of £6,000,000 sterling, these incomplete and unsatisfactory works come into the hands of the National Executive. The water-supply averages 11,000,000 gallons daily or about 20 gallons per head of the population. Some 24,000 houses are supplied, and 12,000 have no supply; among the latter is the suburb of the Boca, where 20,000 people draw their only supply of water from filthy wells, infected more or less with sewage matter. That locality is ripe for an epidemic, but nothing can stimulate the authorities to active measures. Meantime the health of the city continues good, the death-rate for August and July having been much under the average (30 per 1,000.)

Another event, which has caused more noise than the Bateman business, was the discovery of a conspiracy at the Santa Catalina encampment to make what is termed in Spain a "pronunciamiento." No fewer than 45 officers and sergeants have been arrested. If in the future of this country, the military element play as active a 'role' as in Spain or Venezuela we may expect troubled times, ending in the complete overthrow of democracy and self-government.

A week hence Pres. Saenz Peña is to enter on office, but the Cabinet already spoken of as arranged may suffer some alteration. In response to the British, French, German and other merchants. His Excellency has consented to retain Dr. Carles as Post-Master General and Col. Baibiene as Receiver of Customs, both these officials being deservedly esteemed.

There is at present no Congress, but Pres Pellegrini has summoned the Chambers for extra session on the 12th inst., to receive the new President. We may then expect a new financial programme and the Budget for 1893. Meantime we have at least for a time escaped the menace of £300,000 for a dry dock. All the money voted for the Madero dock is spent, as well as £1,800,000 on the Boca works, the total outlay thus reaching £5,800,000, and the docks withal far from completion.

The Mayo Boulevard, another big undertaking in which millions have gone down, has gained something by the decision against Mr. Goyo Soler; the Court awards him about £25 per sq. metre, instead of £60 as by Mr. Balbin's award and £100 as claimed by Soler. Many property-holders on the route hope to see the Boulevard continued, which can only be done by a fresh issue of paper-money, and hence the public view the project as an abomination.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs last week published his annual report to Congress, a volume of huge bulk: we give a 'precis' of its contents elsewhere. The British Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. George E. Welby, gave a dinner on the 22nd ult. at the Café de Paris to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance, Dr. Zeballos and Mr. Hansen, as a farewell previous to their retiring from office: most of the Ministers of the European Powers were also among the guests.

So much suffering still prevails among a large number of disabled operatives and the poor generally that we again caution British artisans against coming here. Last week two men were found to have died of want and exposure on the Paseo de Julio. Young Englishmen with a capital of £1,000 would find the present a good occasion to start in sheepfarming.

We have had news from various provinces, as regards locusts: this dreadful plague has made its appearance simultaneously in the republic of Uruguay, in Santa-Fé, Cordoba and San Juan. Tillage will always be exposed to this serious drawback, whereas pastoral interests are comparatively safe. The Irish farmers say that "locusts cannot eat the wool." Meantime some of the camps of Buenos Ayres have suffered severely from drought, and the arrivals of sheepskins have been unusually large. It is feared that unless rain fall in the northern departments during the present month the losses will be serious.

On the 25th ult. Dr. Saenz Peña inaugurated a new wing at the San Roque municipal hospital. Buenos Ayres has 15 hospitals, and the number of beds to population is the same as in Paris, or double the London ratio.

A great fire took place last week at Marenco's distillery in this city: the fire-brigade looked on, powerless, for several hours, there being no supply of water, and the place was burned to the ground. The premises were insured for $900,000 in English companies; the losses seem to have been much greater.

The British Amateur Dramatic Club gave a performance of "Caste" with the most brilliant success on the 26th ult., and proposes to give 'Ours' next month, for benefit of the Boys' Orphangae.

Messrs. Norton and Co. have commenced running a line of steamers, 3,000 tons register, between New York, Montevideo and Rosario, which meets a want long felt.

Pres. Herrera's loan by Jewish philanthropists in Paris having proved a delusion the Chambers at Montevideo have taken up a harum-scarum project for making a port at Buceo, by running piers and breakwaters out to sea.

The telegrams from Vienna touching the suicide of the notorious assessin Smeridis add that he is supposed to have been Jack the Ripper. This is very possible as he murdered a woman of ill-fame in this city, beside many other crimes, before leaving Buenos Ayres for Europe, in 1885.

We quote the following rates of Exchange:—

On London 47¾-48.
On Paris - 5·03-04.
On Antwerp—5.04-05.
On Hamburg—4.07-08.

ROSARIO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

September 28th

Sugar ought to be a sweet subject to discuss, but our political economists have made it rather a bitter one for the Argentine consumer. Sugar is one of the staple necessaries of domestic economy, and it is the duty of our law-givers to place it within the reach of all at a moderate price. It is not one of those articles that it is licit to tax heavily as a luxury, for it is almost as necessary in the household as bread, and in almost every country it is a cheap commodity that the poorest can easily obtain. It is only in this paradoxical country that the demon of Protection has made this indispensable article of food an article of luxury that the middle and poorer classes are obliged to use sparingly and economically. Our patriotic Argentine, however, can point triumphantly to the fact that Protection has enabled the sugar interest to produce almost sufficient for the consumption of the country. Let us concede the fact. But at what a sacrifice to general welfare! What is the duty of a government? First and foremost to foment the commerce of the country as far as compatible with the interests of the revenue; whenever possible to diminish taxation of every kind, because taxation, although an absolute necessity in all countries, is recognised by all as only a necessary evil; legislate for the great mass of the people, and not for cliques and syndicates. Now, this latter, is precisely the policy adopted by Argentine economists.

Let us select as a theme, demonstrative of this policy, the almost prohibitive duties on sugar, which, as I have remarked, is a common necessary of life, almost as much so as bread. No one will deny that the Argentine Republic is especially favourable for the production of the sugar cane. All the subtropical region of the Republic, Tucuman, Catamarca, Salta, Santiago, the Chaco and Misiones, offers an immense zone of territory, where the *Saccharum officinarum* can be cultivated to as great advantage as in any part of the world, without exception. This is so true that in time, when Argentina shall count a population of five and twenty millions or so, we may probably compete with India and Brazil as a sugar-exporting country. But our little Argentine frog must e'en strive to rival the ox in size, even at the risk of incurring the same ignominious fate as the Batrachion of the fable. Had the sugar industry been let alone, it would have developed and progressed slowly but surely, with no other aid but a modest duty to equalize the cheaper labour of Europe. But this did not satisfy our ambitious economists. We must drive foreign sugar out of the country, they said; and so prohibitive duties were established. Of course, the profits of the sugar planter became so enormous that the production increased year by year, until the dream of our political economist is almost realized, and Argentina can sweeten her maté with her own sugar. But all is not gold that glitters. Such a glorious result is not without its drawbacks. In order to obtain this saccharine pre-eminence, the four millions of happy Argentines pay about fifteen millions of dollars for the wonderful privilege of eating indigenous sugar. And we have not even the consolation that the revenue of the country is increased; quite the contrary; it all goes into the pocket of three or four scores of wealthy sugar-planters, who in return for the pernicious Protection accorded them by a false financial policy, form rings to diminish the wages of their workmen and increase the price of their products. And, as they find it more profitable to make and sell an inferior article, Tucuman sugar is now proverbial for its bad quality, and we are paying an enormous price for it, about 50 % more than our neighbours on the other side of the Andes. This is the glorious result of protecting the sugar interest; the same may be said of other 'protected' interests. And our authorities, legislators, presidents, ministers of finance, etc. are surprised that immigration to the country has ceased!

Rosario Municipal affairs are at a dead-lock. We have two Councils, each pretending to be legally elected; the result being that we have no Municipality at all. The Intendente is sustained by the Government, who are determined to have a predominating influence in the domestic affairs of Rosario, whose citizens show altogether too much independence for the taste of our arbitrary rulers. Unfortunately, the Intendente is not elected by the people but is appointed by the Governor. The gentlemen elected by the people keep a stiff upper-lip and have, metaphorically, kicked the Lord Mayor out of office, but his Highness laughs them to scorn and has taken possession of the keys of the citadel; but he cannot act legally with the members he had elected, who, to say the truth, are not over-zealous in his cause, as they find themselves becoming very unpopular in the town. Always the same system; always the hatred of the ruling powers to the liberties of the people; and I very much fear that Mr. Saenz Peña has neither the will nor the power to cleanse the Augean stables of provincial administration.

The locusts have not done much damage as yet. About Rosario we have not seen them, but the invasion in the northern part of the province is unprecedented, and if they are allowed to lay their eggs with impunity, we shall have a disastrous year. The asylum for ex-Governors and needy politicians, has behaved generously in the way of voting locust money, which will be a great boon to some of our needy authorities.

W. P.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

The religious fete, which took place in Cordoba on Saturday last, may be qualified as the most magnificent and imposing ever witnessed in the country. There were no less than 30,000 people present, including a number of religious orders and associations. The Church of Santo Domingo, in which the ceremony of the Coronation took place, is a fine structure surmounted by towers and an immense cupola. A special aisle has been added for the statue of Our Lady. The aisle is adorned with costly oil-paintings, the gifts of leading Cordobese families. The chandeliers are of massive silver. The marble work in the aisle is said to have cost $45,000. It is the gift of Messrs. Moises Achaval and other prominent residents. In regard to the fete, an idea of its grandeur may be gathered from the fact that the choir comprised 500 voices, over which the beautiful soprano voice of Madame Cotenotre soared with thrilling effect. The masterpieces of sacred music were sung during the ceremony. The orchestra comprised 30 professsors. The young ladies in the choir were all dressed in white. The ceremony of the Coronation was impressively solemn, and when the papal delegate, assisted by two high church-dignitaries, placed the crown on the head of the statue, the immense crowd could no longer contain its enthusiasm, which found vent in a deafening and prolonged cheer. The crown, a most costly work of art, is the gift of the ladies of Cordoba.

The good people of Chivilcoy are making preparations on a very large scale to commemorate the 12th in a manner befitting the importance of the town and their own dignity. Invitations have already been sent out to no less than 65 societies in the capital and province. Dr. Antonio Bermejo, national deputy and a native of Chivilcoy, will preside at the unveiling of the monument.

We regret to note that San Luis is again in the throes of revolutionary excitement. The Situacionistas, that is the party that swear by the local Government, are forming what is termed "Cantones," in other words they are getting up on the roofs of houses and with much display of rifles, revolvers and swords, await the inevitable hour —when they must get down again. These bellicose arrangements have steeped the province in alarm. The question is: What's up? Perhaps the Situacionistas are on the look-out for the locusts.

Sunday's elections for the renewal of the Legislature in Jujuy were attended with the usual, though not less lamentable, accompaniments of broken heads. In one district two or three over-zealous electors were killed. The elections have resulted in the triumph of the supporters of Dr. Julian L. Aguirre's candidature to the Governorship. We congratulate the Jujueños on the prospect of securing the services of so distinguished a citizen.

ROSARIO DE LA FRONTERA.

A correspondent writes as follows to a contemporary:—

I must say that I have been very favorably impressed with Rosario de la Frontera. We are not very comfortable, as the crush is tremendous. There are only 180 rooms available, and every day the train brings large numbers of people, who must be housed in some way or another, for you cannot expect them to return. I came up by the Cordoba line. You arrive at Cordoba at 8 a.m. You can breakfast in the station. The dust from Cordoba to Tucuman is terrible. However, the scenery is so beautiful that you don't think of the dust. You arrive at Tucuman at 5 in the morning. You have to get up at 4 to prepare to tranship. Sometimes the Railway Company are kind enough to allow the same train to continue to Rosario de la Frontera. In that case there is no bother. The scenery at Rosario de la Frontera is inedscribably beautiful. At the station there are carriages waiting to convey you to the Hotel. In half an hour you alight at the hotel. They give you very good food at the hotel, although, as you can very well understand, owing to the great distance from Buenos Ayres, the proprietor has great difficulties to contend with. The rooms are neat, clean and well-furnished.

In regard to the medicinal properties of the waters, I have nothing to add to what is already widely known. Every one knows that the baths here are wonderful cures for skin and blood diseases, rheumatism and stomach complaints.

Amongst those sojourning here at present are:—General Julio A. Roca and family, Governor Saba Hernandez of Entre Rios, Vicente Casares and family, Alberto Casares and family, G. Napp and family, Bernabé Lainez and family, Mrs Mojuan and family, Alfredo Castellanos and family, De los Santos and family, Mrs. Zimmermann and family, Mr. and Mrs. Maldonado, Mr. and Mrs. Garcia, Mr. and Mrs. Salvatti, Francisco Uriburn, Dr. Rodriguez, Monsalve, Montaña, Bravo, Fuentes, Videla Dorna, Drago and many others whose names I cannot recall at this moment.

We had a concert to-day in the Hotel for the benefit of the Salta Hospital. The entertainment was organized by Mrs. Vicente and Mrs. Alberto Casares, and other ladies. We have quite a number of amateurs here. Mr. Salvatti has a magnificent baritone voice. Mr. Alfredo Castellanos, the Uruguayan poet, declaimed an original composition which elicited much applause. On the whole the performance was excellent and the pecuniary results very satisfactory.

SANGUINARY AFFAIR IN BOLIVAR.

At five o'clock on Sunday morning, the Commissary and Juez de Paz of Bolivar, Province of Ayres, presented themselves at the head of a detachment of mounted police armed with rifles, on Mr. Hampt's estate and ordered the immediate eviction of the settlers. The latter at once took up a defensive position on Mr. Hampt's mill, and a regular fight occurred. The settlers fired on the police and the latter replied with their Remingtons. One of the first to fall was the Commissary, pierced by a bullet, and a few minutes later the Juez de Paz was wounded, while one of the policemen was shot dead. One of the settlers named Marconi was wounded and captured with another named Curet. Several others were killed and wounded.

The foregoing news created a great sensation in La Plata and a special commissioner was immediately sent to report on the affair. In the meantime we may add the following antecedents of the case: By virtue of the law of July 19, 1887 the Provincial Government sole a certain area of State territory in Bolivar. The settlers who purchased the land paid their 5 per cent down and were immediately put in possession of the lands, having signed bills for the remainder due. Owing to the crisis and bad year, the settlers were not in a position to pay these bills, and in view of the claim of the Municipality to the land, they filed a petition to the La Plata Minister of Public Works. The petition was reported on by the "Asesor," who gave it against the Municipality (1st of August last). In the meantime the Municipality applied to the Juez de Paz, who authorized that body to evict the settlers. Notice was sent to the settlers, who decided to resist, whereupon the Juez de Paz called out the policemen and at their head presented himself with the idea of forcebly evicting the settlers. The latter assembled and resolutely informed the Juez de Paz that they would resist the order, even if it should cost them their lives. That functionary, in view of the hostile attitude and numerical superiority of the settlers, deemed it prudent to withdraw. Messrs. Hampt and Marconi telegraphed in the name of the settlers to the Court of First Instance to protest against the attitude of the Juez de Paz, and at the same time Mr. Hampt telegraphed to the German Consul claiming protection on the ground that the police had forced their way twice into his property and caused damage to the extent of $8,000, while Mr. Marconi sent a similar complaint to the Italian Consul.

It appears that the police had arrested some of the settlers before the circumstances we are relating occurred, and this arbitrary proceeding caused so much indignation that some ladies were organizing a public manifestation to protest. The hostility between the settlers and the police grew stronger daily, until things came to a climax on Sunday morning.

DARING MURDER AT LAS ROSAS.

Oct. 2nd.

At half past one this morning another dastardly murder was committed at Las Lomas near Las Rosas. At the hour mentioned, some five or six friends were making "Fiesta" in their house when a sudden demand for entrance was made and the door was burst open by two individuals who rushed in armed with knives. A German named Juan Waiskopf (Juan Blanco), 28 years of age, was stabbed in the abdomen, and died in a few hours. The ruffians then attacked the remainder of the company seriously wounding three and then decamped. Thanks to the prompt services of the local chemist, Mr. Enrique Saavedra, the wounded are progressing favourably. The chief aggressor one Pedro Ferreira, together with his accomplice, was after some scouting, discovered; both are now in custody Pedro Ferreira has committed two murders previous to this, and it is a disgrace to this country that murders are committed with such impunity. Great indignation is felt, especially in foreign circles.

ALLEGED FORGERY AT CARDIFF.

OVER £10,000 INVOLVED.

We copy following from the *Western Mail* of Cardiff dated August 25th:—

One of the most sensational incidents ever known in the commercial life of Cardiff occurred on Wednesday afternoon, when Mr. George Colquhoun, the local manager of Mann, George and Company, London, and elsewhere, was arrested on a charge of forging acceptances to the amount of over £10,000. The prosecutors are Lloyds Bank (Limited), but in what manner they were induced to take this serious action has not yet transpired. The information which we have received shows that on Tuesday the Cardiff police were requested to keep a close watch on Mr. Colquhoun, and when he presented himself at the Bute Docks branch of Lloyds between twelve and one o'clock on Wednesday, he was quietly arrested by Detective-inspector Fowler and Detective Rankin, and conveyed to the Central Police-station. The action of the police was so unobtrusive that late in the afternoon very few people at the Docks, where as a rule, ill news spreads rapidly, were aware that anything out of the ordinary course of business had taken place. It is said that even at Messrs. Mann, George and Co.'s offices nothing whatever of the arrest was known at closing time. Directly the rumour of the arrest reached the *Western Mail* office the head-constable was asked to allow the representative of the press to see the specific charge which was made against the prisoner, but the only information vouchsafed was that it was one of forgery, but neither the amount, nor the circumstances under which the alleged felony was committed, could be officially ascertained. We have, however, good authority for stating that Mr. Colquhoun is charged at the instance of Mr. Mathews, the manager of the Bute Docks Branch of Lloyds Bank with forging and attering two acceptances—one for £5,321 and the other for £5,431. The name alleged to be forged is that of Mr. Lewellen Wood, J. P., of Penarth. The bills alleged to be forged were accepted, it is said, by Messrs. Mann, George, and Co., and the money paid to Mr. Colquhoun's account at the bank. We understand that the bills were presented this month, and that Mr. Wood denies that the endorsement is his. That, of course, is a question which will be settled by evidence, and at the present moment we cannot go beyond the allegations which have been made, and which are embodied in the charge entered against the accused.

Messrs. Mann, George and Co. the great coal contractors, are very well known in this market as being the Agents in London of La Plata Coal Depot, which is the largest coaling concern in South America.

We understand from Mr. Louis de Candia that the signature of Messrs. Mann, George and Co., was forged and that the loss falls on Lloyds Bank.

PROTESTANT CEMETERY.

Calle Constitucion No. 750.

Mr. Editor,

Your correspondent Vox for the third time solicits information respecting the Protestant Cemetery. He seems to be very anxious; surely he does not wish to be buried alive. As no one takes the trouble to enlighten him, I have made inquiries, and have been told that for the next two months he will find accommodation at the old Cemetery, corner of Victoria and Pasco, after which he will have to go elsewhere. Respecting the sale of the old burying ground in Calle Juncal, I have not as yet found out what it fetched or what became of the money.

Good Samaritan.

Brazil is going to try the experiment of importing two millions of Chinese; but they must not be pirates or beggars. It is too bad to prohibit the pirates, as they would afford fine shooting during the close season for other game.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

Mr. William White, C.E., in behalf of the Southern Railway, has laid before Government a petition praying that the authorities buoy the B. Blanca Channel and put up a floating lighthouse at the entrance. The Company have gone to some expense to dredge the Channel, which is five hundred yards long and eighty-five wide, the average depth being twenty-four feet. They have sunk $79,000 gold in dredging the Channel.

The Public Works Board has been authorized to sell the Primer Entre Riano Railway for $139,763.

The gross receipts for the seven principal Argentine railways this week amount to £52,907, compared with £43,572 in the corresponding week of 1891, an increase of £9,335 or 41·4 per cent in 1892.

The mileage open on revenue account was 3,663 and 4,031 in 1891 and 1892 respectively, the increase of 350 miles being equal to 9·6 per cent.

The receipts per mile per week were £11 17s 4d. last year, against £13 3s 8d this year, an increase of £1 6s 4d, or 11 per cent for 1892.

The value of the £sterling was approximately $20.50 at the corresponding period last year, compared with $16·54 in the current year; the currency has therefore improved about 24 per cent.

Discounting the higher value of the paper dollar, the gross receipts are less by about 3¼ per cent this year, and the receipts per open mile would be 13 per cent lower were it not for appreciation of currency. We believe the cause is due to the period of minimum movement of traffic this year not coinciding exactly with the corresponding season in 1891, and that substantial improvement in traffics may be expected from one week to another. Some anxiety is felt on account of the continued dry weather, and also in regard to the uncertainty as to the locust invasion, but the general expectation seems to be that the season will be a good one.—*R.P. Railway News.*

BRITISH HOSPITAL.

REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.

Remaining in Hospital from August	31
Admitted during September	67
Discharged	49
Deaths	2
Out patients treated	39

Those who died were—

Sept. 16th. John Craig, aged 51, pneumonia.
" 27th. Charles Hopkinson, 34, aneurism.
John O'Conor M. D.
Res. Med. Officer.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

A hair-out-by-the-roots storm is at hand. On Sunday and yesterday the atmosphere was so transparent that the Banda Oriental coast was distinctly seen with the naked eye from the roofs and balconies of the houses on Paseo Julio. This is an unerring sign of a coming storm, and we advise skippers of vessels in the Roads to keep a sharp look-out.

Good news from Santa Catalina encampment. The "sumario" is finished and the arrested officers are again allowed to see their friends. All the troops heard Mass in the open air on Sunday, and the extra vigilance has been abolished. Viva!

There were very alarming rumours in town last night as midnight was approaching. The old tune, Revolution. President Pellegrini and the President-elect had a long conference in the Government House late in the evening. What is up?

The Argentine Great Western Railway Company have been authorized to build a station at Rivadavia.

Signor Tomba, the active empresario of the San Martin, is making arrangements to strengthen his already popular troupe. "Papa Martin" is a good hit, and Cristobal Colon appears to have proved a decided success. Signor Marchetti and his wife, who retains her theatrical name, Signora Gordini, have made the "Dos Canarios de Café" a very palatable piece. They are both very talented artistes.

We advise our boating friends that the meeting to select crews for the Annual Regatta in the Tigre takes place this evening at 8 o'clock sharp, in the school-room of the Scotch Church.

Sneezing is the order of the day in the camp now, as the Influenza Fiend is on a visit there. Some people in town are also feeling influenzaish again.

Dr. Brazil, the Brazilian Minister, arrived yesterday morning. He came back in haste, they say, on important matters; but what these are this deponent knoweth not.

The following telegrams are detained at the River Plate Telegraph Co., Calle San Martin 287:—From St. Vincent for Esperanza, from Bordeaux for Musica, from Santos for Kralman Ridgely, from London for Archer.

Those who want to buy a railway and get a pain in their sides from laughter have only to turn to our on 'Change column.

The Village of the Heights was crowded on Sunday with pleasure-seekers and excursionists who arrived by the Rural Tramway and Pacific Railway. The grand plaza and the boulevards were dressed with flags, on account of the auction of a square of ground, adjoining Don Antonio Devoto's superb quinta. The "cuadra" was cut up in a number of lots, some of which, facing the Plaza, were knocked down to Chev. Stoppani, others to three English residents of the locality, at prices ranging from 43 to 60 cents per sq-vara. Devoto is steadily going ahead, the Pacific Railway putting on additional trains for the Spring season. Two English residents were last week looking for houses there. As soon as the English take up a quarter its speedy and successful future is assured.

We want to know from the Post Master General why a charge of $42 is made for 1,000 4-cent wrappers; and the same on all the others? By the way, the new wrappers made by the S.A.B.N.C. are by no means up to the mark. Too narrow, and our subscribers will lose their papers.

There was some squeamish political news from Catamarca yesterday; but no powder and lead expended as yet.

Some heartless wag has fooled the London *Times* and made our friends there purple with anger by sending the paper in question a telegram stating that Argentina is hiding her revenue in order to cheat her creditors!! After this, the London wiseacres may be expected to swallow St. Paul's Cathedral some day.

Messrs Zappi and Company of 563 Calle Cuyo have kindly sent us samples of the little busts of Columbus they have prepared for the coming fetes. They are a nice cheap little "novedad" which we recommend to our readers as a "recuerdo" of the greatest event in the world's history.

There will be fun at Green Lomas on the nights of the 8th and 11th inst., when "My turn Next" and "Bubbles" will be performed for the funds of Trinity Church Lomas. On Tuesday 8th the performance will be for children only. See advertisement.

The elections in Jujuy on Sunday passed off peaceably, but yesterday morning there was a patriotic scuffle that resulted in two funerals and an increase in the consumption of arnica and sticking-plaster.

Weather dull in London yesterday. Nine minutes.

The bloody affair in Bolivar, where a fatal fight occurred on Sunday between the police and several 'chacareros, is another instance of the disorganization existing in Buenos Ayres province. Yesterday 40 policemen armed with Remingtons were sent there, "with strict orders to avoid bloodshed!" Then why are they armed with Remingtons?

Bargossi beat the trotting horse Chiche to fits on Sunday, at Palermo. The race was 20,000 metres, a dozen times round the course, and the man beat the horse by 8,000 metres. The attendance was rather small, and poor Bargossi did not turn his feat into many shinplasters.

In reply to a question as to when the late lamented English Dairy Company is to feel the dissolving rap of the auctioneer's hammer, we beg to say that all information on the subject can be obtained from the distinguished auctioneer who holds the brief in the case, Don Simon Pietre.

The Sultan has forbidden all cycling in or near Constantinople, on the ground that the pastime is "immoral and dangerous to the State."

There will be a Communion Service at the Scotch Church in Chascomus on Sunday 16th inst., and the Revd. Dr. Smith, A.M., will preach at the preparatory service that will be held at noon on the previous Friday.

We much regret to find the following paragraph in the *Review of the River Plate*:—

"It is with the deepest regret that we have to chronicle the death of Mr. Charles Herbert Hopkinson, which took place in the British Hospital last Tuesday. Mr. Hopkinson came to this country some years ago from South Africa and entered the service of the Great Southern Railway as a district engineer. For the last three years he had charge of the home section, and within the last six months had built the Company's extension from Lobosto Cañuelas. As an engineer the deceased had won for himself a high reputation, and those who knew his work were confident that he would not fail to win for himself a brilliant position by dint of hard work and great practical ability. Mr. Hopkinson was only thirty-four years of age when death cut him off from a career of much usefulness and promise and from a large number of friends who mourn the loss of a staunch, generous, gentle friend. It is a poor consolation in the hour of death to reflect how great is the loss, but none other remains to those who so justly loved and have so unkindly lost."

The Lord Mayor opened the Disinfecting station on Sunday. It is in Calle Melo, rather a long trot from the centre, and consequently only a select few met the Lord Mayor on the ground. At the 'refresco' the Lord Mayor, ex-Lord Mayor Seeber, Dr. Coni and others spoke. The first job for the Disinfecting station ought to be the purification of all the beggars in town, who are not quite so numerous as they used to be, but their revolting filth beggars description.

When you say a man is as honest as the day is long, you don't necessarily imply that he is a thief at night.—*Buffalo Express.*

We thank Messrs. Ramon Espasa and Co., of 174 Calle Cerrito, for sending us a copy of an Arithmetic just published by Dr. F. Latzina.

Everybody who is anybody worth mentioning, and can get a ticket, will make it a point to turn up at the English Literary Society's entertainment on Thursday night. We hear great things of the programme, and the weather is now so nice there is no danger of catching cold going home.

The *European Mail* says that a Bill for the payment of members of Parliament will shortly be brought in. 'Adios' "the" "first Assembly in the world."

The wooden pavement muddle is another kettle of fish strongly flavoured with Railway Guarantee sauce. The arbitrator, Mr. Huergo, says that the Lord Mayor has paid to the Pavement Company a much larger sum than it had any right to, and the amount overpaid must be returned to the Municipality.

The second performance of Otello at the Politeama on Sunday night attracted a fairly full house. The roles of Desdemona, the Moor, Iago and Emilia were excellently acted and sung by Madame Nunzio, Grani, Laban and Madame Farini. La Nunzio's singing of the Prayer was perfection; Patti could not beat it. The ballet, Diablo Nero, is a gorgeously got-up pantomime, and the dresses and scenic effects are dazzling. Madlle Lovatti is a very graceful dancer, and the Devil himself, Signor Galleti, seems made of Indian rubber. The leaps and bounds of the crisis of progress were nothing to those of Signor G. The public applauded like thunder from start to finish.

"Now," said the clairvoyant to her group of visitors, "I will describe a person known and loved by everybody in this room. The person has the characteristic of always being in a hurry and always being delayed. Will run two blocks for a waiting street car and then stop to wait for the next one. Generally stands on the wrong side of the crossing and is invariably unable to find change. Does any one recognize this person?" And every man in the room got up and shouted, "It's my wife!"—*Chicago News Record.*

We are deeply shocked to see that our highly esteemed colleague the *Argentine News* of Rosario takes a humorous view of those three serious subjects; Sunday Observance, The Sunday Observance League, and the Saturday Half Holiday. We learn from the same valuable contemparary that Rosario is awfully dull at present. Some roads have been paved, some streets lighted with electricity, which seems a trifle shy at present, like Sam Weller's fractious periwinkle which refused to come out of its shell, till he threatened to put it in in between the parlour door. The leading brokers up there have taken to selling postage stamps to keep their bodies and souls together. Some little consternation has been caused in the town by a little article entitled "The Spider and the Fly" which appeared in the last issue of the *Rosario Christian Advocate*, exposing or rather calling attention to a crime committed by a youth but a short while ago. He enticed a young girl away from a Hotel, and finally took her life by administering noxious drugs. He has since left the country. These outrageous moral murders, if not actual ones, are our colleague says, quite frequent in Rosario.

RACING AT PALERMO.

THE ARGENTINE DERBY.

The following are the results of Sunday's races:—

Premio Stilletto. — Handicap for all horses that have not won more than $2000. Prize 1500 to the first and 200 to the second. Distance 1400 metres.

	Yrs.	Kls.
Stud Norte, Almirante, by Robert the Devil—Ferozza	7	43 1
Enrique Acebal, Financiera	5	57½ 2

ARGENTINE FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Sept 23rd.

His Excellency Dr. Zeballos has presented to Congress the report for his department, a volume of 800 pages. The following is a "precis" of the same:—

Brazil.—The documents on the question of the Misiones boundary are reviewed, from the treaty of 1750 down to May 25th 1892, on which day Pres. Harrison wrote from Washington to the Argentine Government expressing his willingness to act as arbitrator. The documents on this subject cover 180 pages. Several other questions with Brazil are treated, covering 50 pages, with reference to quarantine arrangements and the settlement of the indemnity demanded by Brazil from Paraguay: this amounts to £298,000,000 sterling, which we think is fully £290,000,000 too much.

Bolivia.—The provisional treaty of limits concluded in 1889 has not yet been ratified, but will probably be so before long, as Bolivia is desirous to construct two lines of railway, one to meet the Argentine system at Jujuy, the other to the western bank of the Paraguay river.

Chile.—The negotiations about the frontier fill 130 pages, beginning with the treaty of 1881, and concluding with the death of Don Octavio Pico, special commissioner for Argentina, in the city of Santiago, in April 1892. Nothing could be more complimentary than the speeches of the Chilian statesmen at Mr. Pico's funeral.

U. States.—The McKinley Tariff and other questions fill 80 pages. Documents connected with a proposed treaty of reciprocity bear date from 17th Sept. 1891, when the American Envoy, Mr. Pitkin, laid the views of his Government before Dr. Zeballos. The latter offered to allow petroleum and farming implements to be imported duty-free if the U. States would grant the same favor to Argentine hides and wool. This was impossible according to the Mc Kinley Tariff, and in July 1892, a second proposal was made by the Argentine Government, namely to admit pine and farming implements duty-free if the U. States would admit hides free. A few days later Mr. Pitkin got leave of absence to return to Washington, and he will probably further discuss the business with Pres. Harrison. In March 1892 the U. States Government requested the arrest of one Goodenal Marsh for forging bills on the Bank of Philadelphia, but the Argentine Government refused.

Uruguay.—Documents connected with pilot dues and the canalization of the pass at Martin Garcia were exchanged with the Montevidean Government.

Venezuela.—With reference to the dispute between G. Britain and Venezuela the latter country requested the Argentine Government to act as arbitrator, which President Pellegrini consented to do, provided G. Britain agrsed to arbitration, but the British Government has not yet made any move in this direction.

Germany.—The diplomatic questions known as those of Metzlaff and Winkelmann occupy 60 pages. Metzlaff, a sailor of the German barque Alerte, was murdered in April 1887 by the Police-Commissary of Colastiné, José Vichini. The authorities of Santa Fé refused to punish the assassin, who continued in his official capacity, but in 1889 Vichini paid £400 sterling as indemnity to Metzlaff's family. The German Government, nevertheless, insisted on the punishment of the assassin, the more so as he was a Government officer, and in Dec. 1890 Dr. Eduardo Costa, Minister of Foreign Affairs, wrote a despatch to the Governor of Santa Fé, demanding the punishment of Vichini, but the Governor boldly refused. Finally the present Minister, Dr. Zeballos, caused Vichini to be arrested, in May 1892.

As regards the Winkelmann case that individual was charged with fraudulent bankruptcy in Saxony, and the German Minister demanded his arrest. This was acceded to, whereupon Winkelmann appealed to the Federal Court, in August 1890, and the Federal Judge, Dr. Ugarriza set him at liberty. The German Minister again applied to the Nat. Government, and Winkelmann was again arrested in March 1891, when the case was sent before the Supreme Court, which ordered the extradition of the culprit, who was accordingly sent back to Germany under arrest, in October 1891.

Austria.—The only question during the year was one with reference to Austrian settlers in the Victor Emmanuel colony, who stated that they had been swindled out of their farms by the Landa Office. The latter office explained that there was some flaw in the titles, and the Government consented to indemnify the injured parties.

Belgium.—The Belgian Minister in August 1891 demanded the extradition of Leon Nerincks for forgeries amounting to £18,000 sterling. He was accordingly arrested and remitted to Antwerp in Feb. 1892. Another swindler named Camermann, was accused of forgery and fraudulent bankruptcy, and at the request of the Belgian Government arrested at Chubut in August 1891.

Spain. Efforts were made at Madrid to induce the Spanish Government to relent in the matter of duties on Argentine products, but without result. Two Spanish highwaymen, named Cosme Cunillera and Antonio Piera, were arrested by request of the Spanish Minister.

France. Diplomatic notes were exchanged about the harsh treatment shown to the French mail-steamer Charente on Nov. 16th, 1891, on account of a case of yellow-fever on board, but the matter ended amicably. The Bateman Legacy people caused some trouble by endeavoring to collect Water-rates at the French Legation, but the Attorney General, Dr. Costa, declared the claim to be illegal, as Legations are exempt from all tax. A similar attempt to collect Vasura tax met the same fate. A new treaty of commerce with France was concluded in August 1892, which awaits the approval of Congress.

G. Britain.—"The Argentine Government viewed the most friendly disposition on the part of Mr. "Pakenham, at whose departure the "Legation was handed over to Mr. "George Earl Welby, H. M. Chargé "d'Affaires, and in him the Government "also finds a diplomatist animated by "the most cordial feelings and determined to maintain the friendly relations already so happily existing." Mr. German Burmeister, Argentine Consul at Southampton, writes to Dr. Zeballos that the International Milling Exhibition has awarded a gold medal to Argentine wheat exhibited.

On Feb. 1892 the Argentine Minister at Rome, Dr. Viso, proposed a kind of Reciprocity Treaty to the Italian Government, and at present the Duke of Lucignano, Italian Minister in Buenos Ayres, is studying the matter. The Argentine squadron under Admiral Solier assisted at the Columbus fétes in Genoa. There is a long list of criminals who had escaped from Italy, and whose arrest was demanded by the Minister for murder, robbery etc. Also a number of industrious colonists ill-treated by local authorities in Cordoba.

The report winds up with a list of Argentine diplomatists abroad, viz:—London, Luis Domínguez; Paris, José Paz; Madrid, Dr. Quesada; Berlin, Carlos Calvo; Rome, Dr. Viso; Washington, Nicolas Calvo; Santiago——; Rio Janeyro, Agustin Arroyo; Chuquisaca, Dr. Figueroa; Asuncion, Ramon Mendoza; Lima, Garcia Merou; Montevideo, Henrique Moreno.

THE CREDITORS OF ARGENTINA.

Oct. 2nd.

London papers received yesterday contain an account of an important interview between the correspondent of the London *Standard* and the President elect, Dr. Saenz Peña, in which the latter is said to have made three statements:—

1st.—That it is idle to suppose that the Moratorio compact signed by Dr. Lopez, Lord Rothschild and Mr. Liddersdale can be carried out, seeing that Argentina has no prospect of resuming the full service of the foreign debt on 1st January 1894.

2nd.—That the Argentine nation is, nevertheless, willing to pay what she can to foreign bondholders, and will accept any reasonable reduction of debt or interest.

3rd.—That to this end the bondholders ought to send out a brace of special commissioners to see what we can pay, and arrange accordingly.

As regards the first statement we fully agree with Dr. Saenz Peña, who has come to the same conclusion that we have for a long time tried to impress on the people of this country. As to the second statement we could have wished it expressed more clearly, as, for example, that the Republic cannot set aside more than 25 per cent of its gross revenue for service of all debt, foreign and internal. But we are decidedly opposed to the idea of sending out from England a brace of special commissioners to ascertain the resources of Argentina and how much the country can pay.

The national debt in March 1892 amounted to $303,600,000 gold, exclusive of railway guarantees, Cedulas and other obligations. The total revenue in 1891 was only $19,200,000, a sum barely sufficient to meet the service of public debt and (even excluding the debt) wholly insufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government.

It may be assumed that the revenue of 1893 will shew an increase of 50 per cent on that of last year, and reach the sum of 28,800,000$ gold. How much of this can be set aside for the service of debt? Perhaps 20 per cent, or by a great effort of economy 25 per cent. Let us suppose the latter ratio, and the account will stand thus:—

	$ gold	£ stg.
National expenditure....	21,600,000	
Quota for debt.....	7,200,000	
Total.....	28,800,000	
Expenditure in 1891 was	124,300,000$	
currency, according to the Ministers' report, but this included	9,000,000$	
for the Madero Docks and a like amount for coupons of the Pellegrini loan which we propose now to transfer to the account of public debt. Deducting these two items the expenditure would be 106 millions currency, but this included some old debts of the Juarez period, so that we may fairly estimate the ordinary cost of Government at 90 millions currency or 27,000,000$ gold.		
In order, therefore, to bring down the national expenditure to $21,600,000, as proposed above, there must be a reduction of 20 per cent all round. We are by no means sure that such a reduction is possible, but we feel certain that it is the most that can be expected.		
Taking for granted all the above reductions there will be in 1893 a sum of $7,200,000 or £1,400,000 sterling for the service of debt. We have already seen that the debt is a little over £60,000,000 sterling, and in order to pay 2 per cent per annum on same a sum of £1,200,000 would be required. The account would then stand thus:—		
2 p. cent on debt	6,060,000 =	1,200,000
Railway guaran.	1,140,000 =	220,000
Total....	7,200,000 =	1,440,000

The existing railway guarantees amount to 4,500,000 dollars gold or four times the sum allowed in the above table, but it is to be hoped that some arrangement may be come to whereby the drain on the Treasury will be reduced to the above sum.

We exclude altogether the service of Cedulas or of provincial loans, because it is at present a question of re-organizing the National debt, pure and simple. The method adopted by the Moratorio, of giving scrip in full on the existing debt, was devised solely in the interest of the liquidators of Baring Brothers. It is plunging the Republic more hopelessly in debt.

When we ask the London bondholders to agree generously to cut down the Argentine debt by 50 per cent we do not propose anything very monstrous. In the first place it must be borne in mind that Argentina never received £60,000,000, as the debt seems to imply. Some of the loans were negotiated at 70, the Argentine Government giving a bond of £100 for £70 received, and continuing for many years to pay interest on £100. When these loans were contracted we protested vehemently in these columns against so fatal an error. Of course the republic is legally liable, but the circumstance is worth remembering.

It is still more important to bear in mind that nothing is gained by attempting to get from Argentina more than she can pay. Mr. Drabble said with much force: "Let those persons who had £1,000 in Argentina consider that they have now £100, and no more." What has happened to that country is no more than happened to Spain and other countries. In 1882 the London bondholders consented to reduce the Spanish debt 60 per cent. New bonds for £220,000,000 were given to holders of old stock amounting to £550,000,000. It was not a case of "scaling down" the interest, but of reducing the capital of the debt.

What we propose now is, either to reduce the interest on debt to 2 per cent for the next ten years, and then issuing bonds at 3 per cent for the whole existing debt; or to cut down the debt at once to £30,000,000 sterling and fix the interest at 4 per cent until the close of the century, the bonds to receive 5 per cent per annum after 1st January 1901. All the financiers in London and B Ayres cannot devise a plan by which to get more, and if the creditors look for more they will only increase confusion.

IMPUNITY FOR CRIME.

Sept. 30th.

The River Plate republics offer so much impunity for crime that it is not surprising if we find some of the most daring assassins come hither from Europe. Of this class was the notorious Smeridis, a Hungarian, who committed a number of crimes in Buenos Ayres, and who has just ended his days by suicide in an Austrian prison.

In the month of July 1876 a great sensation was caused in our city by the murder of an unfortunate woman named Caroline Metz, in her house in Calle Corrientes, between 25 de Mayo and Reconquista. She was known to possess valuable jewellery, which was missing, and her servant minutely described the assassin, Smeridis, who was already well-known to the police for robberies of jewellery and innumerable frauds. Nearly a year elapsed before any anything was heard of him; he had meantime fallen into the hands of the Brazilian police for other crimes. It was only after diplomatic interference that the Brazilian Government consented to give him up, on the understanding that the Argentine authorities would punish him for the murder in question.

On the voyage from Rio Janeiro he confessed to the murder of Caroline Metz and many other crimes, in a certain spirit of bravado. One afternoon he leaped overboard, and (we regret to say) was rescued by the officials. He was, on arrival, sent to the Penitentiary, where he again confessed the murder and boasted that (as murderers were not punished here) he should soon be again at large, and start once more as a barber. He also proposed to publish his biography. The trial dragged on for some years, but the evidence of Carolina's servant was so conclusive, coupled with his own confession, that the Court found him guilty and sentenced him to a long term of confinement. Some years later he appealed for a new trial, and was acquitted. Returning to Europe he murdered a jeweller in Austria, and as criminals in that country are not so easily released as in South America he has now committed suicide. The Austrian jeweller would not have lost his life if the judges in Buenos Ayres had caused him to be executed. Thus it is that the impunity for crime leads to fresh crimes. We subjoin the following police-report taken from our files of August 1877:—

Don Manuel Rocha, late Chief of Police, published last year the following biography of this daring criminal, which will now be read with interest:—

B. Ayres, Aug. 28th 1876.

Respecting the murder of Carolina Metz on the 25th July, and the pursuit of the assassin I have the honor to submit a full report in 91 pages, besides 62 telegrams, all of which have proved fruitless.

The assassin is a man of superior ability and has thus been able to elude pursuit. He has gone at times under different names, such as Luis Henrique, Alexis Smeridis, Luis Temperley, Julio Someggi, and Carlos Pinto. My agents searched for him in all the coffee-houses, inns and houses of ill repute in town; also in the storm-corduits, water-works, islands of the Paraná and the vessels in our port. I sent agents to Campana, Chivilcoy, Dolores, Tuyu, San Pedro, and 20 other camp towns. I telegraphed to Montevideo, Rosario, Cordoba, San Luis, Concordia, Fray Bentos, Rocha &c., but all in vain.

Among the documents which I now hand in are some letters of the assassin, including a document signed by the Austro-Hungarian Consul at Rio, and a letter directed to the assasins on July 28th two days after the murder. These documents and other proofs shew as follows—

Smeridis came out from Europe, enlisted for the Argentine army in Paraguay in 1865, and in May 1866 was sent to the military hospital with this description: "Luis Smeredy, Hungarian, unmarried, aged 25, Roman Catholic." He deserted on September 17th of same year.

In 1867 he was employed in the barber's shop next to Congress Hall, Plaza 25 de Mayo, and after some time robbed his master, taking the money and also a horse which he had hired. From Mercedes he wrote to the barber, begging his pardon and actually prevailed on the barber to obtain him a passage to Europe.

Smeridis went on board, robbed the captain's wife of some jewels, and landed two days before the vessel sailed. He was arrested soon after by the stable man whose horse he had stolen, and on trial was condemned to 6 months imprisonment. After his release he again turned barber, in Calle 25 de Mayo, and subsequently was hair-dresser at Saladillo and Chascomus. In the last-named place he borrowed a lot of jewels from a German jeweller, and disappeared.

In 1869 he was at Rosario, in the employ of Sr. Agiasora, and in June 1870 he robbed D. Lino Belbeyra at Mercedes, San Luis, but was released, after 10 months in prison, for want of evidence.

Early in 1873 he went partner with a hair-dresser named Bojorge at Victoria, Entre Rios; but was taken up in August for an attempt to murder Commander Benatti. By the friendship of Col. Carmelo Campos he obtained a place in the army of Lopez Jordan; and was taken prisoner at Tolita, Dec. 8th 1873. When the Pampa was going to Martin Garcia he jumped overboard, abreast of Mesa de Artigas, and swam ashore.

For some months in 1874 he was at Casas Blancas, Salto, Fray Bentos and Mercedes, as a quack doctor. Returning to Salto he robbed Col. Campos of money and jewelry, and next turned up at Rosario.

On May 28th, 1874, he took out an Austrian Consular passport in Buenos Ayres, for Europe, but landed at Rio Janeyro, and there complained to the Austrian Consul that he had been robbed, but his story was not believed. He left Rio for Bahia on Aug. 31st, and on 11th Oct. presented himself to the police with a stab in his arm, saying he was a wealthy Argentine estanciero of Victoria, Entre Rios, and had been robbed and stabbed by three men and a woman, of a batch of Polish immigrants. It was supposed he had stabbed himself; but the Austrian Consul paid his passage to B. Ayres.

When going in a steamer up the Paraná the captain landed him at Zarate, on suspicion of robbery. He fled to one of the islands, where he gave out that he was a doctor and a political refugee from B. Ayres.

In January 1875 he was a quack doctor at Junin, and robbed Dr. Caballero. Ecaping to Rojas he there robbed Mr. Berdera, a merchant of Bragado. At this time he went under the name of Temperlye, but was previously known as Smeridis, Someggi, or Carlos Pinto.

Between Pergamino and San Nicolas he travelled with D. Bernardo Laprida and Mr. Andrew Pierce, and robbed both. Then he embarked for Rosario. In May 1875 he took out a second Austrian passport for Europe, and was afterwards seen at Milan.

Returning to Buenos Ayres he put up at the Hotel Provence on December 30th, 1875: and passing through Chascomus en route for Tuyu he stayed some time at the latter place, robbing the Justice of Peace and swindling the English doctor of the locality for the amount of his hotel bill.

At the end of January 1876 he appeared at Rocha, Banda Oriental, as a hair-dresser, and was engaged to be married. He left, apparently for Montevideo as he obtained proofs that he was unmarried, but came over to Buenos Ayres, and went on to Dolores where he robbed the hotel-keeper. Returning afterwards to Rocha he said he could not get the necessary documents: at the same time he got a key made from a wax impression, to rob the jeweller's next door.

On July 1st 1876 he put up at Hotel Provence, and left on the 6th for Rojas, appearing two days later at Salto, where he said he had been robbed in the hotel of that town which he left without paying his bill. Returning to Buenos Ayres on July 11th he stayed at the Provence Hotel till the 16th when he said he had robbed, and complained to the police. He left on the 18th without paying his bill.

It is not known what became of him for 4 days, but on the 22nd he took up quarters at the Hotel Roma, where he remained until the night of the murder of Carolina Metz, 3 days later, when he finally disappeared.

Manuel Rocha.

GREAT FIRE.

Sept. 30th.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning many residents in Palermo were suddenly awakened by the trumpet of the Fire-Brigade, and the noise of the fire-engines rolling over the pavement. Some people got up and followed to the scene of disaster, Messrs. Marenco and Co's. wine deposit in Calle Serrano, between Segunda Paraguay and Soler. The immense column of smoke and the lurid flames which leaped towards the sky presented a fantastic sight. When the Fire-Brigade arrived on the scene, the flames held complete possession of the vast deposit. Colonel Calaza, commander of the Brigade, did his utmost to master the fire, but in vain—there was no water to be had! Every effort was made to procure water. It was a useless task, and the work of destruction was consummated by the devouring flames, while the Fire Brigade, for want of water, had, we may say, to look on with their arms crossed. Towards seven o'clock water was obtained in small quantities from a distance of 1,150 yards, but of course at that hour it was impossible to practically oppose the progress of the fire. According as the flames advanced barrels and bottles of wine burst with a loud report and the generous liquid flooded the street. The heat was tremendous. The disaster is only equalled by the Catalinas fire which took place some years ago. Mr. Marenco estimates his losses as follows—

	$
8,000 barrels of wine....	1,500,000
Building.....	400,000
Pipes of wine.....	50,000
Gas-engines	5,400
Pumps	42,000
40,000 dozen bottles	120,000
20,000 cases of wine.....	200,000
Sundries	187,000
Total.....	2,504,900

The business was insured in the Transatlantic, B. Ayres and Royal for $900,000.

ANOTHER CONSPIRACY.

Sept. 23rd.

The discovery of a conspiracy amongst many of the officers quartered with the troops in Santa Catalina was the all-absorbing topic of conversation yesterday, and although the strict vigilance enjoined by the higher military authorities rendered all communication with the encampment a practical impossibility, still the following information may be accepted as authentic. For the last few days, as our readers are aware, the wildest rumours had been flying about in regard to the probable outbreak of a revolution. None could tell whence the rumors came, but some people even went so far as to state the movement was to take place yesterday. It may here be stated three or four days ago a high military officer dropped a remark to the effect that the table at which he was seated would soon be needed for a court-martial. On Tuesday night General Palacios ordered the arrest of several officers, at the same time anyone who approached the encampment was immediately arrested. These severe measures go to shew that there was something serious in the wind, and it appears almost certain that the authorities had nipped a rising in the bud.

As already stated, to approach the encampment is impossible, as the advanced guard, under the command of Colonel Osorio, of the 12th, encircles the place at a radius of half a league from the encampment. The streets of Lomas de Zamora are patrolled every hour. General Palacios has not had a minutes' sleep since the discovery of the conspiracy. It is reported that Captain Canesa of the 10th of the Line and Captain Madariaga of the Engineers' battalion were to call on the troops to rise. These two officers were caught while discussing the conditions of the rising, and it is probable that some one had turned informer. For some days past it had been remarked that the officers of the 4th, 5th, 6th and 10th asked for a larger supply of cartridges on the pretext of requirements for target practice. One battalion had actually accumulated 400 bullets per soldier. The soldiers too, it was observed, took more than ordinary care of their firearms, which they kept unusually clean and polished. So far 49 commissioned and 7 non-commissioned officers have been arrested. Commander Ruiz, of the this 6, drawing up the "sumario." It is rumored that the conspirators intended doing away with the higher officers. It is also stated that the conspirators employed spies to watch their superior officers and that it was owing principally to the imprudence of one of these spies that suspicion was awakened. It is reported that several of the arrested officers have made a full confession. So far it is not known positively if any civilians were mixed up in this plot.

General Levalle, Minister of War, was reported last night to have left for the Sta. Catalina encampment.

Sept. 24th.

Yesterday was another day devoted to wild rumors and fanciful conjectures in regard to the circumstances and objects of the conspiracy discovered in the Santa Catalina Encampment. The incomprehensible reticence of the authorities is to a certain degree accountable for these rumors and conjectures, which are by no means of a nature to allay the general anxiety. Last April, when the Radical conspiracy was discovered, the authorities were by no means so reticent. So great is the official reserve that even Congressmen know the particulars of the conspiracy. Amongst the many rumors flying about yesterday there was one to the effect that a revolution was to break out simultaneously in Santa Catalina, La Plata, Tucuman, Santiago, Catamarca, San Luis, Jujuy and San Juan.

It is said that President Pellegrini has expressed his decision of enforcing whatever sentence the Court Martial may pronounce.

It was also rumored yesterday that several officers had been arrested in Zarate, where some of the troops are encamped. The origin of this rumor, which had no foundation, is unknown. It was believed by a good many people, and contributed to increase the general anxiety. A singular feature at the present moment is the complete apathy of the political clubs, which manifest no symptoms of excitement whatever. The Radical clubs meet nightly to open correspondence and despatch their usual business without, in appearance at least, attaching any importance to the conspiracy. The same may be said of the other political clubs.

The good people in the pretty little town of Lomas de Zamora, which lies within a stone's throw, we may say, from Sta Catalina, were considerably alarmed on Thursday and yesterday by rifle-reports, and came to the conclusion that the conspirators were being shot. However, the reports they heard were merely the inevitable accompaniment of the target-practice of the soldiers.

In high political circles the conspiracy has been much discussed, and it appears to be the general opinion that the President-elect will be compelled by the weight of circumstances to considerably modify his proposed ministry. There is a very strong element of discontent.

In regard to the Santa Catalina Encampment, a tranquility so deep prevails that it immediately strikes one as artificial and enforced. The troops are under arms and all the severity of campaign-life is vigorously enforced.

It is stated upon seemingly good authority that no less than 45 officers have already been arrested. The following are known to be amongst the arrested: Captains: Amador Molina, Juan Gonzalez, Eduardo Conessa, Antonio Madaraga, and Hilario Cuitiño. Lieutenants: Juan Noguera, Manuel Maurique, Antonio Tassi, Luis Chousiño, Francisco Villarino, Abelardo Mauiño, and Luis Fortunato. Sub-Lieutenants: Victorino Loza, Calixto Ruiz, Bernardo Austerlitz, Pedro Ocampo, Enrique Sendez, Antonio A. Lopez, and Luis Galinarini.

It is the general opinion that, had not the Conspiracy been discovered at the moment it fortunately was, it would have been too late to stop the movement, and the country would now be in the throes of a revolution. This, too, appears to be opinion of the officers in the Encampment. There was some talk yesterday about an important deposition made by one or two officers of high rank.

Sept. 25th.

Yesterday was another day consecrated to Dame Rumor, although the amount of authentic information was so small that the great question of the day may be considered as "in statu quo." The most important feature about the conspiracy is the political discussion which has been raised by it. The political press are loud in their expressions of discontent, and yesterday the *Prensa* openly stated that, unless the President-elect choose Generals Roca and Mitre for his official advisers, he will find it impossible to govern.

Amongst the many rumors circulating yesterday was one to the effect that many of the conspirators had been put in irons. This report was emphatically denied by General Palacios, commander of the forces at Santa Catalina. The General states that there is only one man—a sergeant—in irons, and that by order of the Fiscal. He also states that there are not 45 officers under arrest, but only 19, and that he simply ordered their arrest in order to prevent them being caught drawing their swords and thus exposing themselves to the severest form of military punishment. In other words, the General knowing that a conspiracy was being organized, was guided by motives of leniency in ordering the arrest of the conspiring officers.

In regard to the encampment in Santa Catalina the troops are all under arms, and all the regulations are enforced with the utmost severity. There are about 2,000 soldiers in the encampment.

The Minister of War has gone out to the encampment, and has been very busy within the last two days visiting the different "cuarteles" in the city.

The rumor is confirmed that two of the officers arrested have made an important deposition.

The *Nacion* yesterday called attention to the significant circumstance that many families have begun to store provisions in case of anything happening.

DRY-DOCK AND ARSENAL.

Sept. 24th.

The project now before Congress to construct an Argentine Chatham on the Paseo Julio, at a cost of £300,000 sterling, finds little approval among the public, for many reasons:

Firstly, because it is highly improper to make an arsenal in a commercial and unprotected city like Buenos Ayres. Secondly, because the Treasury is not in a condition to devote $300,000 to such a purpose. Thirdly, because our port is of difficult access, and an arsenal would be better placed on the seaboard.

On the other hand there is no reason why an arsenal should be placed at Buenos Ayres. Surely the health of the city is sufficiently compromised already by the new docks, in their unfinished condition, without mahing matters worse. An arsenal, moreover, implies gunpowder and other explosives, which we should rather see at Bahia Blanca.

So far as we can judge there are 3 places eminently suited for an arsenal: Cape St. Anthony, Bahia Blanca and San Blas. Messrs Gibson of Ajó already hold a concession for the construction of one at San Clemente, just inside Cape St. Anthony, sheltered from S. W. pamperos, and with channel and docks to admit vessels of 30 feet draught. Being at the mouth of the River Plate the situation seems admirable, and the only question, we suppose, is for Messrs. Gibson to obtain the necessary capital. In the second place Bahia Blanca has almost the same advantages as Cape St. Anthony, offering easy access to seagoing vessels and shelter from most winds. But, if Admiral Kennedy's authority be of weight the best place of all is San Blas, which bay is protected by islands and by Point Rubia, and has water for the largest iron-clads to anchor within a cable's length of the shore.

If the possibility of a naval war makes Argentines feel that an arsenal is a matter of urgency we should strongly advise them to draw up soundings at the above three places, and to forward same (with a map of Argentina and a copy of our new Handbook) to Sir E. I. Reed or some other naval engineer of reputation, begging him to decide on the best site for the proposed arsenal. A cheque for one hundred guineas would not be money thrown away, in a matter of such importance. Private interests must not be allowed to enter into a question on which in a manner depends the safety of the country.

MUNICIPAL REPORT.

Sept. 28th.

The bulletin for August compares with the preceding month as follows:—

	July	August
Births....	1,960	2,023
Deaths....	1,349	1,253
Increase.	611	730

Death-rate has declined to 28 per 1,000 inhabitants yearly, having been 37 in June and 30 in July.

The persons who contracted marriage were:—

	July	August
Argentines...	219	262
Italians.....	222	258
Spaniards....	163	162
French.....	69	72
British	21	14
Germans	7	17
Various	51	67
Total....	752	852

There was an increase of 13 per cent in the number of marriages. The record of births shows as follows:—

Parentage	July	August
Argentine ..	241	235
Foreign.....	1,176	1,248
Mixed.....	543	540
Total...	1,960	2,023

Passing to economical statistics we find:—

Properties bought
$ currency

By	July	August
Argentines..	3,900,000	2,990,000
Italians.....	1,340,000	1,360,000
Spaniards....	350,000	830,000
French.....	540,000	550,000
British.....	80,000	60,000
Germans	160,000	160,000
Various.....	630,000	1,200,000
Total..	7,000,000	7,150,000

The value of house-property per sq. metre, reduced to gold, was as follows:
$ gold p. sq. metre

Parish	July	August
Merced....	34	44
S. Ignacio	64	64
S. Miguel.	35	23
S. Nicolas.	25	14
Piedad	25	28
Socorro...	31	32
Average..	36	34

The average shews a decline of 6 per cent, as compared with July or with the whole year 1891, the prices for last year shewing $36 gold per square metre. Meantime the price which Mr. Balbin wishes us to pay Mr. Soler is $300 gold per sq. metre.

MONTEVIDEAN JOKES.

Sept. 29th.

We have hardly recovered from the effect of the proposed Uruguay loan in Paris, by Jewish philanthropists, when we are startled by the project of constructing a port at the Buceo. A more unsuitable site could hardly be selected, exposed as it is to the full force of the Atlantic; but the terms on which the contractors offer to build the port are still more astonishing. It is to cost the State nothing, nor is there any demand for guarantee on the capital to be employed. All that the contractors require is a free cession of the rocks at the Buceo, and the right to construct sheds, and to levy port-dues on any vessels that may make use of the proposed port. It is a pity that the Argentine Government did not get the port of Buenos Ayres constructed on similar terms, instead of spending £5,800,000 between the unfinished Madero Docks and the Boca channel.

There have been so many port-projects at Montevideo, the estimated cost varying from £1,500,000 to £3,000,000 sterling, that the public is sick of the subject, and it may happen before long that any person with a new port project will be mobbed in the streets and forced to take refuge on board of some foreign war-vessel.

Nature has provided Montevideo with a capacious and well-protected port, capable of holding more than a thousand ships. The culpable negligence of the people has allowed the port to silt up, so that a whaleboat can hardly now reach the Aguada, at the head of the bay, where Spanish galleons rode at anchor in the last century and took in their supply of fresh water for the homeward voyage.

Some forty years ago Dr. Magariños proposed to flush the bay by cutting a deep-water canal from Playa Ramirez, by the Cordon, to the Aguada, and thus admitting the waves of the Atlantic. This would in fact make Montevideo an island, and give the bay sufficient depth of water for the largest sea-going vessels. We cannot say what might be the cost of such a canal, as it would be necessary to blast hard rocks for the whole length. But whatever project for making a port at Montevideo ought to be based on its well-protected bay, instead of running out breakwaters from the wild, storm-swept cliffs of the Buceo.

VALUE OF LAND.

Sept. 29th.

It is difficult to account for the low price of land at present in Banda Oriental. We published a sale yesterday of some first class camps on the Uruguay at 7$ gold per cuadra, say 25,200$ per sq. league, which is equivalent to 82,000$ currency of our money. This is certainly less than half of what land similarly placed in this country would fetch: we doubt if any land on the Paraná this side of Rosario could be bought for less than 200,000$ or perhaps 250,000$ per sq. league.

Meantime, we have before us the Government valuation for land in the several departments of Banda Oriental, for the year 1890, as follows:—

	$ gold per sq. league.
Canelones	40,000
Colonia, Flores.....	22,000
Soriano, Rio Negro / Paysandu, Salto..	20,000
Florida	18,000
Artigas, Rivera, Tacuarembó, Cerro Largo, Maldonado	15,000

and the remaining departments $12,000. But it must be observed that the Government values houses and buildings apart, the sum of which is equal to 30 per cent of the land.

Thus it comes to pass that an estancia (exclusive of the stock on it) is officially valued at 29,000$ gold per sq. league in Colonia or Flores, at 26,000$ in departments along the Uruguay, and so on.

The valuation, therefore, seems to be actually in excess of the market price, which is a clear proof that the rural interests of Uruguay are over-taxed. This in a manner explains the prevailing depression in that country, since nobody wishes to buy estancia lands where the valuation is excessive and where the tax-collector gets the cream of the business.

TWO MEN FOUND DEAD.

Sept. 22nd

Since last Thursday two poor men have been found dead, close to the Madero Docks, and as their bodies presented no sign of injury, but every indication of want and misery, the police have come to the conclusion that death was due to exposure. There had been severe frost the preceding nights, and there can be little doubt that the poor fellows died from the combined effects of cold and hunger.

Nobody, of course, is to blame for these lamentable occurrences, nor is it easy to devise any means for preventing their repetition. Happily the summer is coming on, and the unfortunate persons who are houseless and homeless will run less risk of being "found dead" some morning by a passing policeman. This will be, perhaps, sufficient consolation to most people in Buenos Ayres, who have a certain amount of sympathy for suffering humanity.

There are, however, many among our readers and among the Argentine community who feel that something might be done for "atorrantes." What is to prevent every parish in Buenos Ayres from having a "galpon" or "corralon" with wooden bunks under the Commissary's supervision, where a loaf of bread and a night's lodging would be provided gratis for all comers? The cost would be trifling. Look at the Night-refuge for Newspaper-boys in Calle Balcarce, which is working admirably and is maintained by a small monthly subscription from the various newspaper offices of our city.

Some time ago there was a flourish of trumpets about a Bolsa Hospital, but hospitals are more properly a matter for Municipal care. Since then the Bolsa generously handed over its reserve-fund for the purchase of a warvessel. Would it not have been much better to establish a Night Refuge for "atorrantes," at a cost of barely 200 shinplasters a month?

DIPLOMATIC DINNER.

Sept. 24th.

The British Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. George E. Welby, is a believer in Lord Palmerston's "dictum" that a good dinner aids diplomacy, by helping to strengthen the 'entente cordiale" between nations. It was a happy thought of his to give a banquet to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance on the eve of their retiring from office. The banquet took place on Thursday evening at the Café de Paris, the guests sitting down to dinner at 7.30. Mr. Welby had on his right Dr. Zeballos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his left Mr. E. Hansen, Minister of Finance, and in front the Duke de Lucignano, Italian Minister, Baron Salzburg, Austro-Hungarian Minister, and Mr. Peter Cristophersen, Russian Chargé d'Affaires, the rest of the company comprising Mr. Andrew Cristophersen, Danish Consul General, Mr. Findlay, British Legation, Mr. Barrow, G. S. Railway, Mr. Thurburn, London and River Plate Bank, Señor Pardo, sub-secretary of F. Affairs, Viscount Castello Alvo, Dr. Colbourne, Mr. Preston, Great Western Railway, Mr. Arthur Brown, Ensenada Railway, Mr. Thursby, New Tramway Co., Mr. Boadle, Lamport and Holt Steamship Co., Mr. Essex Reed, Curumalan Co., Mr. M. G. Mulhall, STANDARD, and Messrs. John Drysdale, Rymer Watson and Charles Krabbe.

The following was the 'menu':—

Potage, Mousseline, Xéres.

Hors d'oeuvre, petites caisses Montglas.

Poisson, Brotuba a Courbet, Ch. Lafite.

Entrées, Timbale de Richelieu, Filet Durham, Chapon St. Cloud.

Froid, Mousse de Lavale.

Rôti, Becasses Victoria, Ayala frappé.

Legume, Asperges sauce crémé.

Entremets, Riz a l'imperatrice, fraises Chantilly, fromage.

The dinner was admirably served, in the usual style of the famous restaurateur, Sempé. There were no speeches, the company retiring to the drawing-room for coffee, and breaking up at 11 o'clock, much pleased with the entertainment. It was a fitting and graceful compliment to the two Argentine statesmen now going back into private life, being, during the existence of the present Cabinet the relations of Argentina with G. Britain and other Foreign Powers have been maintained on the most cordial and friendly footing. So long as men of the same stamp, and there are many in Buenos Ayres, hold office at the Casa Rosada we have no fear of any "contretemps" in the march of affairs.

THE SAN ROQUE HOSPITAL.

Sept. 27th.

An interesting ceremony took place on Sunday last in the above hospital, when two new wards were inaugurated. Before giving an account of the ceremony, we shall give some historical details in reference to this useful institution. In the year 1869, two sheds were inaugurated as wards containing 400 beds for contagious cases. In fact this was a sort of pest-house and those who can remember it will be astonished at the magnificence to-day of the San Roque Hospital, which with the grounds, covers a site of six acres in Calle Caridad, at a height of 80 feet over the sea-level. Up to the year 1872, the San Roque Hospital, under the able direction of Drs. Telemaco Susini, Julian Fernandez and Salvador Doncel continued to receive only contagious cases. In that year it was decided to enlarge the building and erect a suitable edifice.

The work of enlarging was carried on as long as the money for the purpose lasted, that is during two years, when the works were stopped. They were resumed in 1881, thanks to the persevering efforts of Dr. Emilio R. Coni, and on the 12th August 1883, the building was finished and the Hospital solemnly inaugurated. It contained then eight wards, with 200 beds. In 1888 it was proposed to make four new wards at an aggregate cost of $120,000. The work was begun, and subsequently, owing to the want of money, abando

of the new clip: the wools of this gentleman's estancias, especiality from Gorostiaga, bear great reputation owing to fineness of staple and splendid condition. Mr. Lynch carried off also at Paris a gold medal for the exceptional quality of his mestizo Rambouillet wools, also some Negrette kinds.

Railway returns:

Villa Maria and Rufino Railway—

	Returns	Expenses	Loss
	—	—	—
1882	$	$	$
April...	9,307.34	27,602.42	15,395.05
May....	8,196.65	24 710.67	16,514 92
June....	7,396.68	20,430.55	13,033.57
1891			
April...	5,812.36	30,651.97	24,839.61
May....	8,093.35	33,457.22	25,363 87
June....	9,000.63	33,214.40	24,213.77

Transandine Railway—

1892			
July....	2.617.23	25,351.98	22,734.75
August..	2.503 25	23,408.88	20,905.63
1891			
July....	3,252.31	18,592.66	15,340.35
August.	1,867.21	11,349.48	9,482.27

Ensenada Railway—

			Net
1892			
July....118,813.86		107,632.40	81,190.46
1891			
June..	175,515.31	105,906.47	69,608.84

Cent. Cordoba Railway(C. N. Sec.)—

			Net
1892			
June.....224,370.67		179.546 52	44.524 15
1891			Loss
June....165,668.21		182,398.49	16,730.28

Within the last few days the wool market has been much more active, and several lots have been sold from deposit. There is a rush to clear out all the old wool before the end of the month. A fine lot of 25,000 kilos arrived at the Constitucion yesterday, pure Rambouillet; it was sold for $9 the 10 kilos, which is a better price than that paid for Lincoln. A lot of 4000 kilos pasto fuerte from the outside camps was sold at 5.50, and about 30,000 kilos from the deposits at $6.50 to 7. A lot of 1000 kilos superior class from National territory sold at $7, and 3 or 4 lots of lambs wool, about 2000 kilos, at $5 and $6. Wools are still coming up from the far South and, owing to the low state of the Rio Negro the whole of this year, Mr. De Castro's steamers have been unable to run, and the bulk of the wool of that district has to come up. They say in the plazas that shearing begins on many of the estancias next week; but this we can hardly credit, as the weather is not favourable and early shearing may be attended with great losses. Wheat up; 6000 bags sold in the Central market for export at $9.80. In the Once several lots, about 1000 bags, from $9.40 to 9.80, In the Plaza Constitucion a superior lot of 450 bags sold at $10; 150 bags at 9.80; 600 candeal at $9.20, and an inferior lot at $8. Messrs. Bossio & Camuyrano have cleared the steamer Colombia from the Central market with 14,157 bags of wheat for Leith, and in Rosario an agent of the Molino Grande from Rio has arrived and is making large purchases. Some lots of maize sold to-day for the Rio Santiago at $6.70, and various lots in the Once for local consumption at $6.40.

The Mortgage Bank lawyer, Dr. Paunero, has, in consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court, withdrawn all the appeals pending; this, therefore, establishes the law that the Mortgage Bank must receive coupons and bonos in full payment for interest, commission

Advices from Montevideo state that the Government there have received a proposal for the construction of a port at the Buceo. The applicants ask for a 30 years' concession and the right to all the lands reclaimed, besides the right to build and work a railway to the Custom House. The material required would be imported free of duty. The port would be free for all vessels, and the minimum depth would be 21 feet. It appears that President Herrera is decidedly in favor of this project.

Monday, September 26th 1892.

The gold market matured from as a rock this morning, but little or no advance was made in the rate of the premium. The political muddle is as intense as ever, yet the market believes that the imbroglio will be settled without any violent convulsions. According to a leading Argentine politician everything in the Government is disorganized; the Government House is deserted, the civil service is paralyzed, the army is dissatisfied, and all the moorings of authority are giving way; yet he believes that the storm will blow over. The market is inclined to take the same view of the case, but awaits eventualities to decide upon a downward or upward course.

The arrivals of "epidemia" sheepskins at the Plaza Constitucion are very heavy and give an idea of the terrible losses in the flocks, not only in the South but all over the province of B. Ayres. The skins are in very bad condition, much inferior to those of former years. A good deal of wheat is also arriving from the South, the bulk consisting of inferior qualities. In the Plaza Once arrivals are not so heavy. The local millers are out of the market, they buy little, as they find much difficulty in getting rid of their flour. Arrivals of potatoes are large both in the Once and South plazas; the export to Brazil this fortnight has reached several hundred tons. Prices of potatoes range from 35 to 45 cents per 10 kilos in the Once and Constitucion markets; the crop this year has been exceptionally large.

Messrs Cernadas and Iribarne have presented to Don Emilio Lix Klett for the Chicago Exhibition a fine sample of Barletta wheat from the estancia La Larga, in Guamini, the great estancia of General Roca. Messrs Neave and Aguirre have presented three samples of Tres Arroyos wheat. Mr. Jose Echeverria sent in a special lot of "morocho" maize from the Vitel estancia in Chascomus, property of Mr. E. Real de Azua. Messrs Devoto, Gallegos, Balbiano and Company sent ten samples of yellow maize from Cazan, Saladillo, Lobos, Alberti, and Carles Casares districts. Mr. Diego Ramsay gave a barletta wheat sample from Bragado. Messrs Saturnino, Unzue Hijos presented linseed from Pergamino. Messrs Antonio Marcos have presented maize specimens from Carlos Casares. Mr. Souza Martinez gave several samples of Chivilcoy morocho maize. Messrs Ojea and Company yellow maize from Mercedes. All these samples, as all others we have published up to date, will be exhibited at the preliminary exhibition to be held here next December, previous to sending to Chicago.

The native lumber trade in this market is growing very fast, and we noticed the other day when at Necochea down at the port, where a lot of timber was discharged the total absence of American pine. All the lumber there seemed to us to be from the Chaco and Tucuman, and we hear they are loading vessels now with cedar for New York. One vessel takes 300,000 feet. The cedar sells in New York at $100 gold the 1,000 feet and can be bought in this market from $36 to $38 per 1,000 feet. Alamo blanco and alamo de la Carolina are coming into great request; the former sells at $80 in tablones and $90 in boards. 750 vigas sold, from 6 to 12 inches wide, at $90 the 1,000 feet, and for the latter 120% is paid for tablas y tablones. Algarroba has arrived in large quantities and the price has gone down. Curapay, large lot sold at $2.80 the vara of 10 by 10. Laurel in demand 2.20 per vara 10 by 10. Lapacho, large arrivals, 2.60 to 2.80 per vara. Nogal de Tucuman, selling at 16 cents per foot. Quebracho blanco, selling at 40 the 1,000 kilos. Some lots from the Gran Chaco sold at 28 the 1,000 kilos. Quebracho Colorado in active demand at 25 to 26 per 1,000 kilos, which is a price too high to allow of exportation. Vipa selling from 130 to 150 per 1,000 feet. Willow 180 the American waggon placed in the Retiro. Nandubay posts good at 160 per 100.

Regular posts at 150%.
Short good do 150.
Short regular do 150.
Half good do 130.
Regular do 125.
Half posts do 90.
Estacones do 45.

Quebracho colorado posts of the same classification as nandubay are in good demand at 5$ cheaper. Varillas of 1.10 M at 150 per 1,000, and lapacho varillas at 6 the roll, do No 8 at 6.10.

The sale of the estancia Los Talares in partido of Azul, 7½ square leagues of land, is reported. This well-known estancia belongs to the heirs of Machain, is wire-fenced, has a large estancia house and numerous puestos with deposits for cereals and wool. It has a splendid monte of 600,000 trees and a "rodeo" of 1,200 head of cattle. The place has been sold for the round sum of $405,000. Buyer, Mr. Obligado.

Engineer Barabino, Inspector-General of Hydraulic Works, has issued a report on an application filed some time ago by Messrs. Madero and Sons, and which we will now recall for the benefit of our readers. Messrs. Madero, having lent the Government their dredges for dredging the Riachuelo (their own works being suspended at the time), asked that, as soon as their own works were resumed, the Government should do a similar amount of work in the North Channel. Subsequently Messrs. Madero asked the Government to indemnify them, as they had to pay the contractors of the dredges. In his report, Mr. Barabino expresses no objection to the first part of the application, but in regard to the second, he does not think the moment has arrived for coming to any decision on the point, since the time for resuming the works has not been fixed. Alluding to the claims of the concessionaires for indemnity for the suspension of the works, Mr. Barabino states that they have no right to make such a claim, since they have already spent the £4,000,000 voted by Congress for completing the works.

The Inspector-General of Railways has advised Government not to grant the application filed by Messrs Younger and Co., concessionaires for the railway from Resistencia to Oran and Tartagal, for authority to substitute national bonds for the $50,000 cash deposited by them as forfeit-money. The concession having lapsed, the Inspector-General states that this amount now belongs to the State.

Mr. Moog, the well-known city architect, has got charge of the alterations to be made in the house bought by the German Bank in Calle Reconquista. Mr. Moog has a fame for all the Banks he has built in the River Plate, and the German Bank could not have confided it to better hands. The alterations, we suppose, will be entirely internal, since it is difficult to see how he can much alter the front of the house. Mr. Frederking, the new manager, it appears, will not come out from Europe so soon as expected, but Mr. Schulz, who was vice-manager under Mr. Maschwitz, is coming out from Europe to take charge. He is a very capable man and has good experience of the market, and he will manage the Bank until Mr Frederking arrives. Meanwhile, the French Bank will move into its new quarters in the same street, which, as we previously mentioned, was bought for $400,000%. The house in bygone years was known as Ochoa's and considered then as one of the finest of the city; at the rate things are going on, very soon this whole block in Calle Reconquista will be occupied by banks, and it may not be generally known that the five sides alongside the London and River Plate Bank in Calle Reconquista and in bygone years known as Governor Obligado's house, is now the property of that bank; what they want with so much site we cannot make out, since with the Carabassa building on one side and their own on the other, their premises are at present almost as large as those of the Bank of England: but then it must be admitted that their business is the grandest in the country.

The government of the province of Salta has at last liquidated its debt with the National Government. These provincial government debts are very difficult to understand, and only those immediately connected with the transaction can well comprehend the arrangement; as far as we can make it out it stands so: the province of Salta was authorised by its legislature to make a loan for $5,000,000, in order to start a free bank. The "bono general" was given to the National Bank, which, we suppose, supplied the Salteña Government with the funds to pay for $4,405,-214% in "fondos publicos" of the law of November 1887, and on which "fondos publicos" the Bank got its emission from the Caja de Conversion, where the bonds were deposited. The Salteña government now liquidates its debt with the National Bank by handing back these bonds, and the 'bono general' is cancelled; this is the first part of the business. The notes, or paper money, issued on those bonds, are still in circulation, and the National government assumes the payment of these notes, for which the Salteña government hands over to it:

1st—Its claim against the Nation for expenses in the war of Independence.

2nd—Its beautiful property known as the "Baños termales" in Rosario de la Frontera.

3rd—Six hundred and eighty-four leagues of government land in the department of Rivadavia, measured and "mojoned".

It will be seen by the liquidation of this debt the very artful manner in which the capital for the starting of the Bank was raised. The whole concern seems to have been based on tick. The loan of $5,000,000 was a myth, as the "bono general" never passed from the National Bank, and the "finale" of the whole business is 4½ millions of paper money in circulation in Salta, for which the National government responds and which the Salteña government or its bank enjoys the use of.

Very little was done at the second hour either in gold or stocks, and Catalinas seemed to monopolise most attention, shewing a decided upward tendency, closing at 11.10 for cash and end of month and 11.30 end October. Gold kept firm though the price shewed a decline of 10 cents after the hour's business was over. In Cedulas nothing was done. Some Spanish Bank shares changed hands at 106.50.

Tuesday, September 27th 1892.

According to the balance-sheet for the month of August the National Mortgage Bank is in a most flourishing condition, a sign of the great improvement in this market in the last six months. We see that out of 23,000,000 gold Cedulas issued over eleven million have already been converted into paper Cedulas by the free-will of holders who prefer the higher interest paying paper Cedulas to the 5% gold Cedulas; the balance of gold Cedulas in circulation does not much exceed eight million gold dollars to-day. It may be remembered that Congress voted a law last year giving the gold Cedula holders the option of converting into 8% paper Cedulas, and the holders have availed of the offer and it is likely that in 1893 all these gold Cedulas will be converted, more especially if gold falls, as the inclination of the market to-day is to sell gold and buy paper. We see in the balance-sheet that there are only 78½ million paper Cedulas in circulation, which shows a heavy rate of amortization. The Bank, furthermore, holds in cash, deposited in the Banco de la Nacion, no less than $5'750,000% to meet the quarterly interest; cash on hand it holds $79,660% and 371,797 in public funds. With regard to the $20,000,000 granted by Congress in advance on mortgage the Bank has only granted 2½ millions; it holds still to its credit in the National Bank 17½ millions. On the whole the balance-sheet of the Bank is most satisfactory, and the high quotations of these Cedulas on Change show the credit in which they are held.

The debate in Congress yesterday was rather interesting, since it gave some particulars respecting the camps of the Pampa Central and the stock thereon not generally known. The debate arose on the Message of the Government about the proposed removal of the capital of the Pampa from General Acha to Toay. It seems the Government in the year 1885 bought from Julian Martinez the present site of Acha, four leagues, for $44,000. Subsequently the Government received news that the place would never flourish, as the lands were not fertile. Mr. Benito Villanueva offered the Government in the year 1889 a free gift of 2 leagues of land at Toay provided the capital was moved there, which was also to be the junction of the Villa Mercedes and Rio Cuarto Railway with the Bahia Blanca and the Pampa Central. The Government accepted the gift and ordered the removal of the town, but owing to the crisis etc. the thing stood over till now. General Campos, who seemed to know more about Acha than anyone else, refuted the charge of sterility of the camps and astonished the House by showing that in these camps there are at present 1,100,000 cows, 6,000,000 of sheep, 250,000 horses and 300,000 goats, etc. He showed that our esteemed friend Dr. Alston, of this city, has a magnificent estancia of 22 square leagues with thousands of the finest mestizo cattle; that the Anchorenas, MacIcymont, Drysdale and others have also splendid estancias in these lands, and that it's all bosh about Toay being a bit more fertile than Acha. The real importance to be derived from this debate is the evidence it gives of the progressive growth of the country. Where there are now millions and millions of cows, sheep and mares, 10 years ago there were nothing but guanacoes and wild Indians. General Campos says that the real capital of the Pampa Central is Bahia Blanca, and we think he is right.

To-day the Government took over the great pumping house, machines and so forth, at the Recoleta, of the water-works, Don Carlos Nystromer acting as the Government representative on the occasion. These great works have a history of their own; 25 years ago they were started on the very smallest scale by our countryman the late Mr. John Coghlan, an Irishman who directed the engineering department of the province for over a quarter of a century; and the little tank or deposit in the Plaza Lorea was put up by the same distinguished Irish engineer. Mr. Nystromer now assumes the mantle of Mr. Coghlan.

The sale of 178 hectares of land in the partido of Matanzas, at the high figure of 1275 dollars per square, has astonished the market; it comes out at $2,040,000 pers quare league. Mr. Ramos Mejia purchaser. Quite a crowd of bidders at the auction; nothing on the land, not even an old 'rancho.'

We take the following from Messrs M. Trebino and Company's important coal circular:—

Arrivals of coal from 1st to 25th inst.—

Zeta, 2,500 tons from Cardiff for Rosario.

Craiglee, 2,400 tons, do for Riachuelo.

Shafstesburg, 2,800 tons, do for Riachuelo.

Cortes, 3,600 tons, do for La Plata.

Rowena, 2,900 tons, do for La Plata.

R. Duncan, 3,500 tons, do for Riachuelo.

St. Enock, 3,000 tons, do for Riachuelo.

Edinburg, 2,080 tons, do for Riachuelo.

Gnyed, 1,624 tons, do for Riachuelo and Dock No. 2.

Payllis, 1,520 tons, do for Riachuelo and Dock 2 and 3.

Glenmorag, 1,260 tons, do for Riachuelo La Platense.

Canmore, 1,190 tons, do for Riachuelo.

Birdsim, 1,065 tons, do for Riachuelo.

G. Castle, 1,200 tons, do for Riachuelo.

Picton Castle, 800 tons, do for Rosario.

Alf, 445 tons, do for Paysandu.

Mexico, 762 tons, do for Rio.

Rose Eliene, 800 tons, do for Rosario.

Koffir Chief, 400 tons, do for Fray Bentos.

Sauklands, 1,900 tons, do for Riachuelo.

Platon, 610 tons, do for Campana.

Vale of Doon, 970 tons, do for F C Pacifico.

F Gotusso, 785 tons, do for Campana.

Sola, 2,640 tons, do for F C Sud.

Rodrhyddan, 600 tons, from Sutherland for Corralloneros.

Esperance, 883 tons, do for purveyors.

Angelo, 950 tons, do for purveyros.

Abereing, 1,100 tons, do do.

Estrella, 748 tons, from Liverpool for Gas Co.

Partha, 1,421 tons, do do.

Itala, 1,370 tons, do do.

Lobo, 1,365 tons, do do.

Total 50,198 tons.

Cardiff coal—Successive cargoes have increased the large stock of this coal; prices for cargoes have ranged from 6½ to 7 dollars gold per ton aboard in the Riachuelo, of first quality. Prices for up rivers are 7½ to 8 dollars gold per ton.

Glasgow coal—No arrivals, but there is a heavy stock on hand in the 'barracas.' Sales aboard range from 6 to 6½ dollars gold per ton; two cargoes were sold "to arrive" at 6 to 6½ dollars gold for first class quality.

Newcastle coal—Four cargoes have arrived for local purveyors; several more, delayed in voyage, are expected; retail sales are done at 8 to 8½$ gold per ton abroad. Small stock on hand.

Coke Several parcels have been sold "to arrive" at 10½ to 11$ gold per ton abroad.

Lumber—Ten cargoes arrived; retail prices are:—

Pine No. 2.....	230	to	$235
" " 5.....	205	to	210
" " 7.....	178	to	180
" " 8.....	135	to	140
Cubierta.....	128	to	130
Spruce.....	105	to	108
Baltic.....	106	to	110
California.....	120	to	130
Tea.....	150	to	155

the 100 metres, despatched in the Riachuelo.

Cadiz salt—No arrivals. Several cargoes were sold "to arrive" at 8 to 8½ rls. fts. gold. The Luigi Padre, sold at 8 rls., went up to Rosario

Our Asuncion exchanges of 20th inst contain the text of an important bill which has just been submitted to the Paraguayan Legislature by President Gonzalez. The bill, which proposes an arrangement with the Paraguayan bondholders, may be summed up thus: In view of the deplorable fact that in spite of the laws for redeeming and other guarantees given for strengthening our paper-money, our fiduciary currency continues to depreciate, and that we have been thus placed in the impossibility of remitting the requisite funds for paying the July coupon and the railway guarantee; and since we are unable to meet our engagements with people who trusted us, we must try and devise some arrangement, and we consequently request you to authorize us to propose to the bondholders to pay them from Jan. 1st prox. during three years in new bonds bearing 4% interest and 1% cumulative amortization from Jan. 1st 1897, on which date the Moratorium expires. We have made arrangements with Mr. Henry L. White, representative of the Paraguayan Central Company Ld. to pay the guarantee during the same period in these bonds. At the same time, as compensation, we do not oblige the company to finish the line to Villa Encarnacion, but the Company undertake to immediately build a branch from Trinidad to the Rio Paraguay. From 1st December, 1892, we propose to charge an additional duty of 40 cents per arrobe (25lbs) on yerba exported. This we consider necessary.

Wednesday, September 28th 1892.

The political alarms that have perplexed the market for the last week are gradually subsiding and a better feeling is remarked in the situation. The belief is gaining ground that the transfer of the reins of power on the 12th prox. will take place in the midst of order and with the usual formalities. Meantime, there is a suspicion in the popular mind that something has gone wrong, that the prospective Government has alienated already the good-will of one of the very parties to whom it owes its access to power, and that such a dissension must necessarily engender a violent opposition to the new state of affairs. At all events, it is believed on plausible grounds that the present political difficulties will be settled, and that President Pellegrini will finish his term without resorting to any stringent measures to maintain order.

A loan of 125,000$ at 1½% per month is reported in "pacto de retroventa" on 2½ leagues of land in Lincoln. Another operation at same interest is reported on four leagues of land in the province also; sixty thousand dollars have been advanced at same rate of interest for three years on 950 squares in Navarro. Some large operations of this kind have been effected of late, but conditions and names are necessarily kept under great reserve.

The Primitiva Bag factory has done such a good year's work that it can declare a 14% dividend—rather a good sign in these hard times. The factory used during the year 12,000 bales of Hessians.

Auctioneer Gomensoro sold in Montevideo by order of the Courts five "suertes" of camp with wiring, "poblaciones," etc., in the department of Rio Negro for the sum of 170,000$ fts. gold, receiving in payment 147,000$ fts. gold in Cedulas.

The Old Gas Company will begin paying a 2$ dividend on the shares on 1st prox: this is the dividend for the second quarter of the company's working year.

The R.M.S. Clyde took a consignment of 5,000 sovereigns to-day for the Rio market, also about five millions of Municipal Consols for the Buenos Ayres Municipal bondholders in London.

The Supreme Court has finally decided the question between the Municipality and Don Goyo Soler about the back premises of his house, which face on the Boulevard, ordering the Municipality to pay $300% per metro cuadrado and $75,000% damages to Mr. Soler. The Municipality deposits the amount in "fondos Municipales" to Mr. Soler's credit in the Bank, as this is the only way the Municipality pays at present. We suppose the question with the heirs of Mr. Beltran, alongside, will be settled in the same way, and in a few days the old walls which obstruct the Boulevard will be knocked down. Thus terminates this long-pending Boulevard dispute.

The Committee of Congress has prepared a project bearing on the Provincial free banks, which amounts to these banks and the Caja de Conversion handing over to the Government all the 4½ per cent bonds, bills and 'pagares' deposited in the Caja in guarantee for the paper-money issued by those banks, whose responsibility for this paper issue will cease, and the National Government will assume the responsibility of the whole issue. It seems to us that this will be in direct contravention of the Free Banking Law and liquidates the 4½ per cent debt on the most favorable terms for the Government.

Thursday, September 29th 1892.

The settlement began to-day with a very brisk demand for gold, but the better all round feeling prevailed and the premium fell in spite of the heavy requirements. About twenty two thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at $53.30, rose to $53.40, fell again and closed at $53.20, say 226.88% premium. Four hundred sovereigns were sold in one lot at $16.55, say 228.36% premium, but the price was nominal.

Catalinas shares remained steady. About six thousand shares were sold, opening weak at 10.50, rising steadily, and closing at 10.80. One of the causes of the headlong fall in this stock since Monday is the decree of the Government whereby the Cadret land concession of 50,000 square metres of ground at the docks is cancelled. It is stated that the Catalinas Company bought this concession from the concessionaires in the days of boom at the rate of $30 more or less per square metre, payable partly in shares and partly in cash. The concession now falls to the ground and the company is left in the lurch or must claim damages at law.

According to the figures from the revenue office, the following were the chief exports from the port of Rosario from January 1st to August 30th ult. The exports only include shipments beyond the limits of the republic; exports by coasting craft are excluded:—

	Tons
	—
Flour.....	4,175
Maize.....	30,429
Wheat.....	200,690
Linseed.....	12,112
Potatoes.....	1,054
Hay.....	16,953

C. R. $6,525,152.

The National Department of Engineers has applied to the Minister of the Interior for funds to make surveys and studies for the improvement of the Santa Fé harbor. It appears that the river has carried away considerable parts of the embankment of that port.

In another column we publish particulars of the great fire at Marenco and Company's wine depot opposite Palermo. The place, worth several millions, was insured for nine hundred thousand dollars in the Royal, Transatlantic and Buenos Ayres Companies etc. etc. as follows:—

Ins. Co.	Building	Contents
—	—	—
	$	$
Royal.....	170,000	50,000
Commercial Union	100,000	90,000
London and Lancashire.....		120 000
Sun.....	40,000	20,000
Northern.....	40,000	50,000
Transatlantica....	50,000	25,000
North British Mercantile.....	25,000	55,000
Liverpool, London and Globe.....		40,000
Buenos Ayres....	25,000	
	450,000	450,000
Total amount on the building....	450,000	
The contents.....		450,000

Respecting the news published yesterday about the Curumalan Company we fell into an error. The four leagues affected by the decree have nothing to do with the London Bondholders, being a purchase made by Mr. Casey from Goverment to build a town at Sauce Corto. The Provincial Government has ordered the sale of this land, and the affair is apparently not of very great importance to anybody.

The auction of the great Mar del Plata firm, called La Marrucha, attracted crowds of bidders; bankers, merchants and estancieros all were there. The cocks and hens, all prize birds, sold at fabulous prices, as high as $15% paid for a Spanish duck. The young cows sold from 500 to 600 dollars and the bull calves from 300 to 500. Messrs. Collet and Llambi's mart looked to great advantage to day; it is one of the finest and best fitted of auction marts in town and with two entrances, one in Calle Cangallo and the other in Calle San Martin.

Some lots of new wool have arrived at the South market, but when we say new wool it must necessarily be skin wool, or wool from galpones, as it is too early in the season for the regular shearing to have begun. One lot of 6000 kilos of new wool, fine quality but very bad condition, the sheep having been so scabby they had to be shorn right off. This lot sold at 8 nats. Another lot of 5000 kilos, also called new wool, was sold at $7.50. Another lot of 11,500 kilos fine wool at $8.05, and a small lot of 500 at 7 nats. Kelsey & Co. sold 1,700 kilos of lambs wool at $6.80, and 3 or 4 other lots amounting to about 3,500 kilos, from $6 to $6.50. One lot of fine new wool from Lujan, 3000 kilos, sold at $7.50, Mr. Fremery buyer. Barraqueros and consignatarios do not expect any lots of new wool in the market before another fortnight.

Friday, Sept. 30th 1892.

This being settlement day, the gold requirements were above the average and the gold premium rose in spite of the expectations of the majority who calculated upon a headlong fall. The current of the speculation from the beginning of the month has been in the direction of a fall, in spite of all the revolutionary rumors, and now that the monthly liquidation is at hand it must be confessed that the market at large has been defeated, since the premium has kept steady at $53 to the ounce and above. But for this universal tendency in the market to favor a fall in the gold premium prices would have risen like a rocket when the Santa Catalina conspiracy was discovered. Many affect to believe that this conspiracy is a myth and a farce, but the few who know the "coulisses" of the political situation maintain that the plot was checked merely for the purpose of showing that the new government can rely upon order as long as it rules within certain lines. It is understood that the dissatisfaction that is rampant must sooner or later culminate in something more serious than an abortive conspiracy, unless the Saenz-Peña government adopt a policy different to that foreshadowed in the formation of the prospective Cabinet.

The market is still on the "qui vive," as if in the immediate neighborhood of the Santa Catalina encampment; and but for this bug-bear the mighty current of the bearish speculation would carry everything before it. The market believes that the country is on the eve of great reform and that a great improvement must take place; the only danger is that the new Government may play into the hands of the very party that was upset in August 1890, and that all the efforts since that date to emancipate the country from that thraldom may prove negative. Meantime, it is announced on the very best authority that the Cabinet announced a fortnight ago as the new Saenz Peña Government will be maintained intact.

Over twenty four thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at $53 and closed at $53.20, say 226.88% premium, or twenty cents higher than the price of ounces last night. A few hundred sovereigns were sold at $16.44 and $16.47, say 227% premium. The demand for the precious metal was very heavy all morning, and it was also remarked that a hardening tendency was rampant in exchange. The settlement is expected to come off smoothly, as differences this month do not amount to much and time-bargains are now on a very small scale, limited to the requirements of the big merchant firms. Brokers report speculation in time bargains at its lowest ebb for the last two months.

As an index of the march of the gold market the following tabular statement of the closing price of ounces and gold premium after the first ring daily will be read with interest.

Ounces—

	Per cent.
	—
JUNE.	
1st.....	53.80 330½
2nd.....	53.80 330½
3rd.....	53.40 328
4th.....	53.40 328
5th.....	— —
6th.....	52.70 323½
7th.....	53.00 325½
8th.....	52.70 323½
9th.....	52.60 323½
10th.....	52.70 323½
11th.....	52.10 320
12th.....	— —
13th.....	51.60 317
14th.....	51.60 317
15th.....	50 50 310½
16th.....	— —
17th.....	50.30 309
18th.....	49.50 304½
19th.....	— —
20th.....	49.70 305½
21st.....	50.80 312
22nd.....	50.60 311
23rd.....	51.20 314½
24th.....	— —
25th.....	51.20 314½
26th.....	— —
27th.....	50.50 310½
28th.....	50.00 307½
29th.....	— —
30th.....	50.50 310½

Customs R. $5,574,606 and 205 gold.

	Per cent
	—
JULY.	
1st.....	51.40 315½
2nd.....	50.70 311½
3rd.....	— —
4th.....	51.10 314
5th.....	52 319½
6th.....	51.90 318½
7th.....	52 319½
8th.....	52.50 322½
9th.....	— —
10th.....	— —
11th.....	53.70 329.95
12th.....	53.90 331.18
13th.....	53.10 326½
14th.....	53.80 330½
15th.....	53.90 331.18
16th.....	53.50 328½
17th.....	— —
18th.....	53.40 328.11
19th.....	52.50 322 58
20th.....	52.80 324.41
21st.....	52.80 324.41
22nd.....	53.10 326.26
23rd.....	53 325.65
24th.....	— —
25th.....	52.60 323.19
26th.....	52.90 325
27th.....	52.70 323.80
28th.....	52.60 323.19
29th.....	52 50 322.58
30th.....	53 325.65
31st.....	— —

C. R. $6,525,152.

	Per cent
	—
AUGUST.	
1st.....	53.50 328.72
2nd.....	53.50 328.72
3rd.....	53 70 329.95
4th.....	53.30 327.49
5th.....	52.80 324.41
6th.....	55 60 323.19
7th.....	— —
8th.....	52.70 323.80
9th.....	52.70 323.80
10th.....	52.70 323.80
11th.....	52 90 325.03
12th.....	52.60 323.19
13th.....	52.30 321.35
14th.....	— —
15th.....	— —
16th.....	52.90 325.03
17th.....	53.10 326.26
18th.....	53.00 325.65
19th.....	53.20 326.88
20th.....	54.00 331.79
21st.....	— —
22nd.....	53.30 327.49
23rd.....	53.40 328.11
24th.....	53.10 326.26
25th.....	53.20 326.80
26th.....	53.40 328.11
27th.....	53.20 326.88
28th.....	— —
29th.....	53.40 328.11
30th.....	— —
31st.....	53.50 328.72

C. Receipts 6,984,520$ %. 4,927 gold.

	Per cent
	—
SEPTEMBER.	
1st.....	53.60 329.33
2nd.....	53.70 329.95
3rd.....	53.60 329.33
4th.....	— —
5th.....	52.50 322.50
6th.....	52 80 324.41
7th.....	52.20 326.88
8th.....	— —
9th.....	52.80 324.41
10th.....	52.20 320.73
11th.....	— —
12th.....	53.20 326 88
13th.....	53.30 327.49
14th.....	53.20 326 88
15th.....	53.20 326.88
16th.....	53.50 328.72
17th.....	53.50 628.72
18th.....	— —
19th.....	53.70 329.95
20th.....	53.40 328 11
21st.....	53.20 326.88
22nd.....	53 20 326.88
23rd.....	53 30 327.49
24th.....	53 30 327.49
25th.....	— —
26th.....	53.50 328.72
27th.....	53.40 328.11
28th.....	53.20 326 88
29th.....	53.20 326.88
30th.....	53.20 326.88

The Compañia Telegrafico-Telefonica has laid a protest before Government against the application of the Central & South American Cable Co., on a plea that the proposal of the former is more favourable to the Nation.

Moneyruled cheaper to-day than ever, and notwithstanding the month's liquidation, which always called for some little movement. First class pagarés were done as low as 4½ per cent, which is about the lowest price for money in this market for very many years. One sees at the live-stock auctions going on at the various country fairs and at the marts in town, how flush everyone seems to be with money. The auctioneers are getting better prices for rams and bulls than even the estancieros outside. We saw young 'toritos' sold the other day in town from $200 to $250% each, when at any first-class estancia they can be bought at from $50 to $100 each. Money on Empresito bonds was lent to-day for 30 days at 5½ per cent. But, for the outside people money is still very dear, and only obtained at the Banco de la Nacion, or on retroventa. What has flushed the money market so much is the pause in all gold speculation: nobody borrows paper money to-day to buy gold, as in former years, and the legitimate business demand for money is altogether too small at present for the supply. In another month, when the new wools begin to arrive, there will be a more active business demand for money, but some of our private banks are for the moment fairly congested with paper money.

Mr. George Evans of Mendoza, National Inspector of Railways, has forwarded to the Railway Office a petition from the workmen of the Transandine Railway, who have not been paid their wages and are in a state of the greatest destitution. We hope the Railway Department will attend to this petition, and our countryman, Mr. Evans, merits the best praise for using his influence to try and get these poor people paid.

There is a great row in Montevideo, caused by the Mortgage Bank foreclosing properties on which the National Bank holds a second mortgage, and the Government has notified the Mortgage Bank to stop all such auctions, but the difficulty is that the properties, owing to the tremendous crisis down there, are not even good for the first mortgage, and hence the second mortgage virtually amounts to nothing if the properties are brought to the hammer; ergo, all Mortgage Bank auctions in the Banda Oriental must now be stopped.

The Montevidean steamers arrive every morning now crowded with passengers who bring up their furniture with them and come to settle permanently in this city. Many who come up state that things are so monstrously dull in Montevideo that only those who have a fixed income or salary can pay their way. It is really extraordinary the depression in the Mount; not even the oldest resident remembers things so bad down there as at present. No doubt the removal of the coal trade has immensely contributed to reduce the trade of the place. Many people had put faith in the new loan, but now no one in Montevideo believes in it, and hence those who still have wherewith are moving to Buenos Ayres to start their shops and business here where there is always some stir and some movement.

It is rumoured in the market that the National Mortgage Bank will begin selling at auction next month one of the most valuable properties in this market, in connection with the affairs of a well-known joint-stock company. The land, it is said, has been mortgaged at the rate of 8$ Cedulas and 2$ cash, on account of back service on the very mortgage. The land in question, when bought by the mortgagee, cost thirty dollars or more per square metre. The matter is talked of, but the details are kept under reserve.

Saturday, October 1st 1892.

The month opened to-day with a firm tone in the gold speculation, the price of the ounce remaining steady at $53.20. Speculators had calculated upon a fall, as the requirements of the September settlement were covered, but they were disappointed. There are still disquieting rumors in the market, and all the more so as for the first time the legislative record has been broken in many years and the ordinary Congress Session allowed to lapse without the proverbial decree extending the legislative term. This breach in our Congress tradition has led many to suspect that something is brewing and that the National Government intends to avail of this artificial recess to adopt some stringent measures that could not be passed during the ordinary session and in presence of the legislators. State of seige was freely spoken of at the ring, but all these rumors are mere speculative fancies.

It is remarkable to see the unanimity with which the press of this city regrets the resignation of Don Carlos Lix Klett, the indefatigable Inspector General of the Argentine Committee of the Chicago Exhibition. Simultaneously with this much-to-be-regretted resignation appears a Government decree appointing Señor B. Gronssac to represent Argentina at the great American Fair with a monthly stipend of $600 gold. We need not point to the causes that have led to the resignation of Mr. Lix Klett, for they are evident and all must respect them. The Government cuts a sorry figure in the matter. Mr. Lix Klett is a deserving public servant. He started the Produce Museum of the Sala del Once which proved the back bone of several Argentine Exhibitions. His services at the Paris Exhibition are still fresh in the public mind, and his disinterestedness is all the more striking when compared with his indefatigable efforts and perseveringindustry: all these undertakings for account of the nation were mainly successful through his untiring energy. In 1890 he helped to organize the exhibition at Palermo. At the instance

THEATRES.

POLITEAMA ARGENTINO—Gran compañia Gereografica, Citta di Genova de propiedad Giovenni Ansaldo.

TEATRO SAN MARTIN—Compañia de Operetas. Operas Comicas y Fiabas de Rafael Tombe.
Martes 4—Balla Elena

TEATRO ODEON Calle Esmeralda y Co-Orientes propiedad del Sr. D. .E Bieckert. Gran Compañia Dramatica Italiana de Giovanni Emanuel.
Martes 4—Odette.

TEATRO DE LA COMEDIA—Empresa Pastor Garrido. Gran Compañia comica de Zarzuela, director de Orquesta D. Rogilio Juarez

TEATRO ALHAMBRA—Direccion Roldan y P. Diaz.
Martes 4—El Sueño Dorado—La Restauracion—Los Zangolotinos.

EOLIES—FORLET Calle Maipu entre-i Cuyo y Corrientes Direccion Forlet. Funcion todas las noches.
Martes 4—Don Juan en los Infiernos

CIRCO BUENOS AIRES—Compañia Ecuestre y Acrobatica dirijida por el Clown Bozan.
HOY—Juan Moreira

A GRAND CONCERT

on behalf of the

British Cemetery at Quilmes

will be held on

Thursday, 13th Oct. next

at 8.15 p. m.

in the

Municipal Hall, Quilmes.

Programme will be published shortly.

r864 sp27 oct4

ENGLISH LITERARY SOCIETY

732—Calle Cuyo—732

A Dramatic and Musical Entertainment will be given in the "Salon La France" Calle Suipacha 444, on Thursday, October 6th, at 8.30 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST PART.

Pianoforte Solo—
Mr. E. Frank L. Barnes.
Song.....The Postillion.....(Molley)
Mr. L. Corry Smith.
Song..She wandered down the mountain side .....(Clay)
Mrs. Showler.
Zither Solo....Las Castañetas....(Huergo)
Mr. S. Homberger.
Song ..... The Ferryman ..... (Pinsuti)
Mr. Showler.
Violin Solo..... Eligia .....(Bazzini)
Mr. R. H. Loder.
Song..... The Last Watch .....(Pontet)
Mr. H. Hemans.
Song..For Love of Thee...(W. Slaughter) ("Marjorie")
Mr. Harry Scott.

SECOND PART.

A melodrama in one act, by H. J. Brown, entitled:
"The Rosebud of Stinging Nettle Farm,"
OR
"The Villainous Squire and the Virtuous Villager."

Members are entitled to two lady's tickets and the hours for obtaining these will be on Sunday from 4 to 6 p.m., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday from 8 to 10 p.m.
Non-member's tickets $2.
F. MURPHY,
Hon. Director of Entertainments
Buenos Ayres, Sept. 30th, 1892
954 30 6

GRAND AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE

IN AID OF THE

Extension Fund of Trinity Church, Lomas,

Will be given in the Italian Hall, Lomas, F. C. S. 'MY TURN NEXT' by children of Lomas Academy. BUBBLES' by some well known amateurs.
Saturday October 8th, at 8.30 p.m., for children only—$1.
Tuesday October 11th, at 8.30 p.m., $5.
All seats reserved.
On the latter night, a special train, by kind permission of Mr. Barrow, will leave Lomas for town at 11 o'clock.
Tickets to be had at Lomas Academy.

TIGRE BOAT CLUB.

Members are hereby advised that, in accordance with Rule No 9 an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at 682 Calle Piedad (room kindly lent by the Buenos Aires Dramatic Club) on Monday evening-October 10th, at 5.30 p.m., for the purpose of electing a Vice-President for the current year.
BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.
801 24 10

Buenos Aires Rowing Club

La Comision Directiva invita a los Sres Socios a una reunion extraordinaria que tendra lugar el Martes 4 del corriente a las 8 p.m. en el local de la Escuela Escocesa, situada en Calle Piedras entre Rivadavia y Victoria, con el objeto de recibir las entradas para las grandes regatas oficiales que se correran en el Tigre, sobre el rio Lujan, el 11 de Noviembre proximo de acuerdo con el siguiente programa.

Programa de las regatas que se correran el 11 de Noviembre en el rio Lujan:—

12 m. Internacional, distancia 2000 mts. Para botes de 4 remos largos y timonel, debiendo este pesar 55 kilos.

Abierta para el Montevideo Rowing Club, Club Nacional de Regatas, Rosario Rowing Club, Ruder Verein Teutonia, Tigre boat Club y Buenos Aires Rowing Club.

12.30 p.m. Junior double sculls. Distancia 1000 metros. Abierta para socios del Buenos Aires Rowing Club que no hayan ganado regatas de esta clase.

1 p.m. Senior double sculls. Distancia 1000 metros. Abierta solamente para socios del B. A. Rowing Club.

1.30 p.m. Junior Single sculls. 1000 metros. Abierta para socios del Buenos Aires Rowing Club que no hayan ganado regatas de esta clase.

2 p.m. Single sculls (Bridgett Cup), 1600 metros (una milla). Abierta para los socios del Montevideo Rowing Club y Buenos Aires Rowing Club.

2.30 p.m. Open fours. Distancia 1500 metros. Abierta para los socios del Buenos Aires Rowing Club unicamente y se correra en los botes 1, 1 y 10. La comision directiva nombrara los strokes de entre los que se encuentren anotados, debiendo estos elegir sus tripulaciones por la suerte.

3 p.m. Outrigged pairs. Distancia 1000 metros. Abierta para el Montevideo Rowing Club, Club Nacional de regatas y Buenos Aires Rowing Club.

3.30 p.m. Para botes de buques de nacionales y extrangeros. Distancia 1000 metros.

4 p.m. Junior p airs. 1000 metros. Abierta para socios del B. A. Rowing Club que no hayan ganado regatas de esta Clase.

En caso que se anoteran mas de tres botes en las carreras indicadas, se correran heats el dia que designe la comision directiva.

Los socios no podran tomar parte en carreras consecutivas, remeros ni timonel.

Las tripulaciones deberan encontrarse en la chata al tiempo de partir de ella las tripulaciones para la carrera anterior.

Las regatas se correran en el orden indicado en este programa y rigiendo el reglamento de regatas del Buenos Aires Rowing Club.

Hece la Comision un llamado especial a todos los socios apto para que tomen una parte activa en estas regatas, encareciendoles pongan todo su empeño a fin de que los colores del Club sostengan el brillo que adquirieron el año pasado.

LA COMISION
3 1 4

WHERE YOU CAN SPEND A GOOD NIGHT.

HARRY'S CONCERT

Always a good programme.

Bob Colbourn, Chas Goodwin assisted by other French Artistes. Open each night from 8 o'clock

La Cosmopolita

428 — 25 de Mayo — 428

Each day, from 12 to 2, lessons given in boxing by an experienced professional.
290 jy12 a12

Tenders.

Tenders are hereby solicited for temporary repairs necessary to the British Barkentine

NELSON HEWERTSON

owing to her having been in collision with the British barque Bodrhyddan, in the Roads of this port.

The vessel lies in the Riachuelo, in front of the station Barraca Peña, where interested parties can ascertain and examine the nature of the damages, and a detailed note of the repairs to be effected can be seen at the office of Lloyd's Agent, Mr. Phillip Dorman, 195 Calle Reconquista, or on board the vessel itself.

Tenders must distinctly state the time to be employed in performing the work, which has, in all respects to be to the satisfaction of the surveyor appointed by Lloyd's Agent, and same can be sent, in addressed Tenders Nelson Hewertson, care of Mr. Phillip Dorman, Lloyd's Agent, 195 Reconquista, on or before Wednesday the 5th October instant.
b900 1 5

ON 'CHANGE.

Monday, October 3rd 1892.

Business at the first hour to day was decidedly slack, and prices all round ruled steady, ounces closing at $53.20 or say ten cents in advance of Saturday's closing rate, whilst Cedulas looked rather down. The other stocks were easy. There was no burning topic at the ring. The uneasy feeling about state of siege or any political crisis seems to have evaporated, and the impression prevails that there is no danger of this kind impending. As to the Santa Catalina conspiracy, according to latest intelligence, it seems to have been greatly exaggerated, and it is now very much doubted whether there will be any room for a court-martial. Matters are on the whole very quiet both on and off 'Change, and that is always a good sign.

The following is a summary of the business effected in stocks and shares at the first ring to-day:—

Ounces—
For cash.. 3,257 at 53.10-20-10-20

Sovereigns—
For cash.. £320 at 16.46-48.

Patriotic Bonds—
For cash.. 32,000 at 72 60-50.
Oct. 30.... 130,000 at 72.60-80.
Oct. 4..... 45,000 at 72.50.

Internal Bonds of 1892—
Oct. 30.... 20,000 at 66.50.
Oct. 17.... 10,000 at 66.50.

Gas Primitiva Co.
Oct. 4..... 50 at 87.

Catalinas Moles—
For cash.. 2,000 at 9.80-90.
Oct. 30..... 200 at 10.00.

Municipal Consols—
For cash.. 52,400 at 58.20.

National Hypothecary Cedulas—
Oct. 4..D 59,000 at 88.
For cash..C 103,000 at 84.00.
Oct. 4..C 5,000 at 84.

Provincial Hypothecary Cedulas—
For cash..G 1,200 at 29.30.
For cash..J 30,700 at 29.80.
For cash..K 13,000 at 29.80-30.
For cash..L 9,800 at 30.00.
For cash..M 1,000 at 29.80.
For cash..O 19,100 at 29.80-30.
For cash..P 2,000 at 29.90.
For cash..N 14,000 at 29.80-90.
Oct. 4..N 21,500 at 30.00.

Messrs Mackinlay Bros, real estate brokers, report that Messrs Trapala and Maza have rented 1,700 squares of camp in Rojas from Mr. J. J. Murphy for 5 years at the rate of $10,500 per year.

We hear of the sale of a small lot of sheep in Santa Cruz at 8 shillings per head.

Mr. William Hope of Santa Cruz was welcomed on Change to-day. He reports things flourishing in the south, camps splendid, animals fat and prices up. Mr. Hope will leave shortly again for Chubut and Santa Cruz.

As will be seen by our shipping news the ss. Perseo left Genoa on the 1st inst. with 15 to 1,600 immigrants for this country. The importance of such splendid news cannot be over-estimated. It shews the rise in the barometer again, and with bone and muscle pouring in voluntarily from overstocked Europe, and not in response to an artificial call, we can look forward to a return of the 200,000 a year epoch. The sturdy Ligurian will be in time for the shearing and harvest.

The auction at Villa Devoto for land adjoining the plaza gave good results, from 43 to 60 cents per sq. vara. Three-fourths of the buyers were English. The land is only 200 yards from the Pacific Railway station, and is reached in 22 minutes from town, Central Station. Reduced to gold money the prices paid gave an average of £130 sterling per acre. Twenty years ago land at Flores, distant 50 minutes from town, averaged £1,600 per acre. In the present year lands have been sold at Haedo on the Western, and Olivos on the Northern, railway at 40 cents per sq. vara, both places being much farther from town than Devoto. The prices obtained on Sunday were, however, satisfactory, being the highest recorded since 1889.

The following is the list of the sale of Mr. Casey's 2 year olds at Bullrich's auction mart to-day:—

Thoroughbred colts
B. Aires, $10,000, Carlos Cossin
Sta. Fé, 5,100, E. Casal
Entre Rios 6,000 C. Cossin
Corriente, 3,000, E. Casal
Cordoba, 1,300, A. Repetto

Thoroughbred fillies:—
La Porteña, $1,000, Ocampo Hno.
La Entre Riana, 1,000 ,, ,,
La Puntana, 1,000, ,, ,,
La Riojana, 4,000, Stud San Jorge
Tucumana, 15/16 $500, A. Jorge
Santiago 7/8 350 Ferreyra
Mendoza, 15/16 450, Santamarina
San Juan, 7/8 650 Juan Gahan
San Luis, 15/16 900 ,, ,,
Jujui, 7/8 500 Juan Blanco
Salta, 7/8 500, Santamaria.

Gold up and stocks down was the order of business at the second ring, and rumours of revolution were again set afloat in bullish quarters; nothing concrete was, however, even hinted, and nobody seems to attach any importance to these repeated cries of "wolf." Stocks weakened off very perceptibly, with sole exception of Spanish Bank shares, which can now be considered the sovereign stock of the market.

The whole market deplores Mr Lix-Klett's resignation, to which we have already alluded, and the feeling in produce circles is very pronounced. Mr. Lix-Klett's valuable services are too well known here to need comment.

The following is a summary of the business effected in stocks and shares at the second ring to-day:—

Ounces—
Oct. 4.... 8,528 at 53.20-40-30-40

Sovereigns—
Oct. 4.... £100 at 16.52.

Patriotic Bonds—
Oct. 4.... 156,000 at 72.50-20-40.
Oct. 30.... 20,000 at 72.50.

Internal Bonds 1892—
Oct. 4.... 1,000 at 66.50.

Spanish Bank—
Oct. 4.... 114 at 107.

Catalinas Moles—
Oct. 4.... 900 at 9.80.
Oct. 15.... 100 at 9.90.
Oct. 30.... 700 at 9-90-10.00.

Municipal Consols—
Oct. 4.... 20,000 at 58.40-30.
Oct. 30.... 25,000 at 59-58.90.

Argentine Paper Factory—
Oct. 5.... 100 at 83.00.

Obligaciones—
Oct. 4.... 510 at 1.00.

Provincial Hypothecary Cedulas—
Oct. 4..L 14,000 at 30.20-
Oct. 4..N 34,250 at 30 29-90.
Oct. 4..O 63,500 at 30-29.90.
Oct. 4..P 25,000 at 29-80-30-29.90
Oct. 30..M 50,000 at 29.90.

The dredging works in the canal of Martin Garcia, which were temporarily stopped by an Oriental man-of-war about a question of international rights raised by the captain, have, we are happy to say, been resumed, and it is to be hoped that the Argentine dredge will continue its work deepening the canal and the friendly relations between the two countries.

Who wants to buy a railway in the River Plate? One of the oldest and the shortest in the country is about to be sold by auction by order of the Government to whom it belongs; it is called the Primer Entreriano and was built some 28 years ago by the late Mr. John Coghlan, and we had the pleasure of attending at its inauguration. Judge Carril, Messrs. Haycroft, Leslie, Haines and others were present. The inauguration took place in the middle of the night. The first train, composed of trollies, ran the entire length of the road from Port Ruiz to Gualeguay, a distance of about 3 miles, in less than an hour. Mrs. Coghlan and one of the editors of this paper narrowly escaped being thrown into the river by the shunting of one of the trollies. At the conclusion of the inauguration there was a grand ball in the Cancha de Pelotas of the fonda. We all danced all night until broad daylight and then drove out to the Mauá estancia in the morning, where, under the auspices of Mr. John Maclean, we had "carne con cuero" &c. It came on raining and the railway party had a hard push to cross the river Clé, as it was rising rapidly. The party arrived back in Gualeguay a few minutes too late to catch the train for Port Ruiz, so they started on foot and came into Port Ruiz half an hour before the train arrived. This is the railway that is now to be sold by auction, and these pleasant memories of bygone happy days in the early period of railway making in the River Plate may amuse and interest many of our readers. The after history of this railway is so intensely Pickwickian that it would afford good food for an amusing romance. We believe that there were periods in its history when either the locomotive being out of order or coal being too dear, the express trains to catch the steamer were run once a week with bullocks. In the very dark periods of the Lopez Jordan revolution the rebels seized the line, the rolling-stock and the stations, with a view to military operations, which led on one occasion to the most disastrous results: the bullocks, having cleared out with a train full of soldiers, left the track and cut camp straight into the enemy's quarters, where the the train, the bullocks and soldiers were all made prisoners; the passengers, that is to say the soldiers, were nearly all shot, and the waggons made into firewood. Since then the military have avoided this railway. Is there no well-to-do chacrero or sheepfarmer in London paper just received by the mail: "Our hearty congratulations are due to Mr. John Edward Rabbeth, who celebrated the other day his jubilee as a servant of Messrs Coutts and Company, the famous private bankers. The occasion was one of more than ordinary interest, because Mr. Rabbeth's father also served for a similar period with the same firm, entering in 1809 and retiring in 1859. The gentleman who is the subject of the present paragraph joined the staff in 1842, and thus in 1892 he celebrates his jubilee. A peculiarly interesting feature of the event is that it coincides with the bi-centenary of the firm, which was established in 1692. Mr Rabbeth received a letter of congratulation from Messrs Coutts and Company on the day when his fifty years of service were completed, and, as he was away on holiday at the time, a number of his fellow clerks went down to see him and to convey their good wishes, bearing with them cards and messages from most of the staff. We wish to add to those our own congratulations, with our hearty good wishes that Mr Rabbeth may beat by a good many years his father's record of trusty service to this ancient house."

It is really very remarkable that there are Argentine joint stock companies with large foreign capital and working in this country giving employment to many with a manager and clerks here and a board of directors in London, about which the people on the Bolsa know so little that no one can tell the value of the shares or the position of the company. The news has arrived by the mail of the liquidation of the West Argentine Company Limited. No one on the Bolsa knows anything about the concern, or whether it was a railway, an insurance company or a steamboat company. We believe it is a gold mine company, but none of the shares are held out here; a meeting has just been held in London when it was voted to wind up the concern. Mr. Parker was named liquidator, and on the ruins of the old company a new one has been started; the shares, a pound each, the old shares to be received in payment for 17/6 each, and each new shareholder to pay 3d. per new share. Possibly some person up the country can favour us with some further particulars of this company.

Dr. Chavarria has been authorised to expropriate the ground required for the completion of the Riachuelo Works.

The returns of the Custom House to-day amounted to

	$ m/n
Imports	352,571
Exports	16,666
	369,238

	Gold	$ m/n
Returns of the month up to date.....		570,620
Same time last year		545,055
Difference in favor of Sep. 1892.....		25,565
Receipts since Jan. 1.....	1,329	60,122,372
Same period of last year....	156,298	35,639,443
Difference in favour 1892	—	24,482,929
Difference in favour 1891.	154,968	

The Minister of Finance has fixed the rate of gold at 316 for payment of Customs dues.

Shipping in the port of Montevideo in August:—

Arrivals from beyond seas—
63 steamers with 102,180 tons
23 sailing vessels 15,268 tons
86 vessels 117.448 tons

Sailings from beyond seas—
42 steamers with 75,824 tons
13 sailing vessels 11,859 tons
55 vessels 87,683 tons

Arrivals from rivers and coast—
78 steamers with 76,326 tons
110 sailing vessels 3,569 tons
188 vessels 79,895 tons

Sailings from rivers and coast—
101 steamers with 108,179 tons
125 sailing vessels 9,484 tons
226 vessels 117,663 tons

Total shipping movement of all the ports of the republic, including Montevideo—
1017 vessels arrived with 401,660 tons
1010 vessels left with 408,315 tons
2027 vessels 809,975 tons

Passengers and immigrants...

	Arrivals	Dep'res
Europe.....	320	467
Brazil.....	446	94
Canaries.....	5	4
Pacific.....	13	37
Total.....	784	602
Arg. coast..	2,736	3,189
Oriental do.	272	153

Gold coin—

	Arrived	Despatched
	$	$
Europe.....	—	178,537
Brazil.....	39,500	380,116
Pacific.....	164	263
Total.....	39,664	558,916
Arg. R.....	137,971	67,442
Oriental do.	89,551	34,745

Custom House receipts—

	$
Montevideo.....	652,307
Departments.....	37,105
Total	689,412

The above does not include the 1% amortization on payments.

Arrivals at the Central Produce market to-day— October 3

78 waggons with the following

	Kilos
5647 bags maize.....	424,560
396 bundles sheepskins.....	2,620
12 potro hides.....	120
238 cow hides.....	1,825

Produce Markets.

Sales at the Plaza Once to-day:—

Cueros lanares de estanconsumo—100 doconas a $ 0,78 y 0,75 por Errea y Urtazun 80 id id 0,85 id Goyenechea Bilbao y Ca. 60 id id 0,86 id Solaberry y Errecaborde 100 id id 0,78 id Jose de los Santos 50 id id 0,80 id Necol y Herrera hijo.

Cueros lanares de estacino consumo—150 docenas a ps. 0,70 0.65 id por Erra y Urtazun; 150 id 0,72 id Goyenechea Bilbao y Ca; 150 id 0,75 id Salberry y Errecaborde; 60 id 0,65 id Jose de los Santos; 80 id 0.70 id Neol y Aguerre hijo.

Cueros lanares de matodero—docenas a ps. 0,75 por Pegasano Hno; y Repetto.

Cueros vacunos de campo—60 cueros a ps. 7,00 por Salaberry y Errecaborde, 20 id id 7.00 id Eladio Acuña, 120 id id 6,80 id Goyenechea Bilbao y Ca. 200 id id 7.00 6.90 id Julian Ortiz.

Cueros de corderitos—200 docenas a $ 3.40 por A. y Capdepont, 150 id id 3.35 id L. Moleres y Ca, 150 id id 3.30 id Liborio Novoa.

Sales at the Plaza Constitucion:—

Cueros lanares consumo—80 docenas a 0,75 pesos por L. Moleres y Ca.

Cueros lanares desechos—80 docenas a 40.61 por L. Moleres y Ca.

Cueros lanares capacho —10 docenas a 025 por L. Moleres y Ca.

Maiz morocho—163 bls. a $ 6.40 por E. Saenz y Ca.

200 bls. rechazo a 6,20 por A. P. Talarda.

Maiz morocho y amarillo—54 bls. a ps. Maiz amarillo 100 bolsas a ps. 620 por Pegasano Hnos y Repetto.

Trigo frances—100 bolsas a 8,50 $ por E. Somoza y Ca.

Trigo tusela—90 bolsas a 8,60 ps. por S. Zoppi.

Trigullo—50 bolsas a 2,80 ps. poa Perez y Cueto.

Paja de guiner—200 atados a po. 0,36 por P. y Cueto-

Papas—50 bls. a ps 0,22 por G. Paglieri.

Psto—50 fardos a 25,00 por E. Somoza 35 id a 23,00 por G. y Paglieri, 35 id a 20,00 por el mismo, 35 id a 18,00 id Perez y Cueto.

Bolsa Telegrams.

October 3

Cedulas A 24.80.
Banco Hipotecario 8.60.
Arrivals—
Maskelyne from Antwerp.
Santos—Rio.
Nicolas—Cadiz.
Dante—Barcelona.
Sailings—
Eole leaves.

Mails.

Oct. 5th.

Lafayette for Colonia at 8 a.m.
Do for Bolivia at 10 a.m.
Manilla for B. and Europe at 1 p.m.
Do for Chile by land at 4.30 p.m.
Montevideo for Montevideo at 4.30 p.m.

Oct. 6th.

Cosmos for Uruguay at 9 a.m.
Venus for Montevideo at 4.30 p.m.

Oct. 7th

Magellan for Brazil and Europe at 3 p.m.

Shipping News.

Oct. 3.

A North wind blew all day. The river showed 19 feet depth in the morning, but fell to 17 feet at 5 p.m.

ARRIVALS.

The port doctor gave free pratique to the:
Gisone from New York with kerosene.
Laura in ballast from Montevideo and Encarnacion from same port.
Rite from Sunderland with coal for Madero.

DEPARTURES.

Some steamers could not leave.
Bellagio for La Plata to fill up.
The Vittoria could not leave La Plata for want of water.
Ciudad de Cadiz for Cadiz with passengers and cargo.
Rivadavia for Montevideo with same.

ENTERED.

Bellagio from La Plata to fill up.
Cosmos from Salto.
The Diolibah could not sail for Marseilles, for want of water.
The Wicklow is also still stuck in the mud.

EXPECTED.

The Maskelyne is expected in the Roads to-morrow with 7 1st and 8 3rd class passengers, and 1,500 tons of general cargo.

The Perseo left Genoa on 1st for the Plate with 1,500 passengers, mostly farming hands, and 1,500 tons of cargo.

The Sirio is expected from Montevideo to-morrow from Genoa with 1000 passengers and 1500 tons of cargo.

The R.M.S. Thames left Santos on 2nd for the Plate.

S. s. Umberto arrived at Genoa on 1st inst.

a ton for each passenger to be followed on the 15th by Regina Margherita.

Royal Mail packet Tamar left Santos yesterday at 2 p.m. for the Plate.

Civil Registry.

October 3.

Births 75, Marriages 17, Deaths 61.

Births.

On the 25th September, at Tucuman, the wife of W. O'Shaughnessy, F.C.B.A. y R., of a son

On the 3rd October, at Las Palmas, the wife of E. H. Gilson, Esq., of a son.

✠

Thomas Gahan

OF SUIPACHA.

Died October 6th, 1890.

A Novena of Masses for the repose of his soul will commence in Holy Cross Church on the 28th of September and continue each morning at 7 o'clock until the 6th of October. Friends are invited.
r887 27 o5

Thomas Wood and Co.,

161—MAIPU—161

Having a competent staff of mechanics and every facility for doing Engineering work, are prepared to erect or take down machinery in any part of the Republic; also to carry out repairs of all classes, including marine engine and ship works. Estimates given. Union Telephone 210. Engineering stores of all kinds on hand.

Rio Segundo Brewery.

Stout and Pale Ale

These beers were reported on by the famous Analyst Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall of London, the greatest authority on the subject in the world, and pronounced to be well brewed beers and free from metallic or other impurities.» They are brewed from genuine Malt and Hops, without any admixture of chemicals, and pasteurized to preserve them in good condition for an indefinite period.

On sale at all the principal Restaurants and Confiterias in town.

Delivered at consumers' residences in quantities of 1 dozen and upwards.

Orders promptly attended to by the Sole Consignees
ALLAN RAMSAY & Co.
732-736 Calle San Martin.
504 a 20 xp

Paper Money.

The substitution of Paper for metallic currency is a national gain: any further increase of Paper beyond this is but a form of robbery.—*John Stuart Mill on Inconvertible Paper Currency.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET two rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with or without board, in Calle Reconquista 643.
h58 3 6

BEAUTIFUL furnished apartments and rooms with every convenience, to let in Calle Libertad 982, altos.
h57 3 10

TO LET a good house with 8 rooms, 150 dollars. Calle San Martin 1113.
h79 3 6

TO LET a small house opposite the Palermo Park $50. Particulars Piedad 556, room No. 12.
h80 3 6

TO LET in Flores, Rivadavia 7158, very central 1 or 2 rooms furnished with board, for bachelor or married couple, respectable family, large garden. Price moderate.
92 3 6

TO LET in Lomas one square from the station, a quinta house. For particulars apply to Robert R. Edgar, between 11 and 12 at Calle Peru 337.
66 3 6

LOMAS. To let in an English family two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, five minutes from Station. Apply to Almacen Ingles, Lomas.
64 3 6

TO LET with board furnished bedroom for one or two gentlemen or married couple, English family. Corrientes 1958.
72 3 10

TIGRE. Wanted to rent a room in the Tigre, for the Summer season. Address, Portero, 650 Piedad.
62 3 6

SALA and bedroom, large and well furnished, with balcony, gas, bathroom etc., to be let with board in private family. No other lodger. Reconquista 631.
93 3 6

HOUSEMAID wanted, one that thoroughly understands her work and can furnish good recommendations. Address Stanley, this office.
h47 3 6

AN Irishman, 8 years in last employment, with good recommendations as to sobriety and honesty, wants a situation in the camp, and where he also could invest a small amount of money. Speaks Spanish. Apply H, this office.
h39 3 6

WANTED a steady place by a very good man cook, pastry, private house, in or near town. Highest references. Apply E K, Paseo de Julio 420.
h49 3 7

WANTED for the camp a good female cook and housemaid or a married couple with good recommendations. Apply on Wednesday, from 1 to 3 p.m. Room 33. Hotel Universelle, Calle San Martin.
h45 3 6

WANTED a place as plain cook in an English family. Apply A J, Calle Reconquista 618.
h72 3 6

A YOUNG girl wishes a situation as housemaid or housemaid and waitress. Belgrano preferred. Apply Calle Brown 198, Caballito.
h69 3 6

MATRIMONIO. French; man as good waiter and wife as good cook, with recommendation. English family preferred. Address Calle Libertad 956. Room 25.
h70 3 6

ENGLISH cook with a good recommendation, seeks a place in an English establishment, for kitchen work only. Apply Andes 126 to B E L.
h68 3 6

HOUSEMAID able to iron, and with good recommendations, wanted. Tucuman 1525.
h61 3 6

WANTED a good plain man cook. Corrientes 844.
h90 3 6

EMPLEO—Ingles que sepa bien los dos idiomas Ingles y Español, el Ingles especialmente debe conocerlo y escribirlo perfectamente. Se precisa una hora por dia a eleccion. Sueldo 50 $ Nacionales. Ocurrir de 7 a 9 a.m. o de 6 a 7½ p.m. Calle Piedras 544.
55 3 6

A RESPECTABLE girl seeks situation as plain cook in a small family. Apply to Bridget, this office.
65 3 6

MARRIED COUPLE. A handy man seeks a situation as gardener or to mind horses and his wife can wash or mind the house. Address James Dinneen, at this office.
52 3 6

WANTED a good plain cook (female), must have good recommendations. Apply to Mrs Dodds, Calle Parana 272.
51 3 6

WANTED a good reliable servant, must bring good recommendations. Apply at 71c Calle Corriente.
50 3 6

A GOOD COOK wants a situation in town or suburbs. Apply at Juncal 933.
7½ 3 6

GENERAL SERVANT required for a small family. Apply Jujuy 559.
67 3 6

WANTED. A thoroughly respectable woman as waitress for large family. Apply 1485 Cangallo.
58 3 6

WANTED a good general woman servant for a small family at 4038 Calle Piedad, Almagro.
49 3 6

WANTED a servant girl, age 18 to 20. Apply Esmeralda 888.
53 3 6

GENERAL SERVANT wanted for Belgrane, family of two. Apply "Brazil c|o Victoria Tea Rooms. Cangallo 742.
71 3 6

TEMPERLEY. Wanted housemaid, to do some plain ironing. A boy is kept for waiting at table. Apply Dr Markern, 716 Calle Lavalle, Buenos Aires, between 2 and 4 o'clock on Wednesday.
78 3 6

WANTED a single set Harness, must be in good condition, also a second hand Saddle and Side Seddle. Apply Rix. 338 Cangallo.
76 1 6

CAPATACES wanted to superintend sheep shearing, also practical peones to number. Colonizadora Argentina, Maipu 725, good paid.
83 2 6

SERVANT girl or woman wanted, for day time only. Apply 263 Entre Rios.
91 3 6

GIRL required for washing to take to her house, or to go out by day or cooking. Calle Brown 198 Caballito.
89 3 6

HEAD Dressmaker. Wanted thoroughly experienced hand, one able to take charge of work room. Salary no object to a competent person. Apply J. Bradford, Cuyo 462
h85 3 xp

MECHANICAL ENGINEER—An English mechanical engineer has just arrived from Brazil, where he has put up many important factories. He offers his services and experience to manufacturers here and the other towns of the country. He speaks several languages, particularly Spanish. Besides, he possesses a new invention to work, which he is willing to enter into arrangements. Apply L G Norman, Victoria 1028.
h82 3 6

DEAKIN & DAVIS have a nice lot of sunshades at 5.10 15 and $20 each worth double. 578 Victoria.
88 3 6

DEAKIN & DAVIS have a lot of French Delains all wool at 95 cts. the metre, worth $1.50. 578 Victoria.
87 3 6

PIANO for sale, great bargain. Apply to Almacen Ingles, Lomas.
63 3 6

FURNITURE—Wanted immediately a first class lot of furniture, to furnish 5 rooms, 1 drawing-room, dining-room, office and 2 bedrooms. The furniture must be of good make. English preferred. Also a house with 6 rooms and all conveniences, dry, healthy and well ventilated. Distance no object. Address A. Elias, Hotel La Paix, room 7, Rivadavia 1055.
h46 3 6

THE Buenos Aires Meat Supply Co. require intelligent and enterprising men, to take charge of shops in Buenos Aires and suburbs. Payments by results; certificates of character and guarantee required. Apply by letter at 146 Reconquista.
h56 3 6

For Sale.

Irish setter pups, imported breed. Apply Casilla Correo 771, or Calle San Martin 18, Barracas al Sud.
h81 3 10

THE pastoral butter keeps fresher and firmer than any other. Delivered regularly in town at 70 cents lb. Address Casilla 1247.
h54 3 6

CAMPS for sale in Entre Rios; 6000 hectares in the Department of Parana and 500 hectares in the Colon Depart., with frontage on the Rio Uruguay; 2½ leagues in Concordia Department; 2½ leagues in Villaguay Department and ½ league do. Further particulars 25 de Mayo 130, office 18.
h60 3 10

CORNS—Hot weather makes corns painful. Recipe for most effectual cure known. 1 dollar, post free. Frederick Williams, Rojas.
h43 3 6

FLIES are the greatest nuisance of hot weather. Recipe for non-poisonous fly papers. 1 dollar, post free. Frederick Williams, Rojas.
h44 3 6

FRECKLES—The sun causes this unpleasantness to ladies. Recipe to remove this annoyance. 1 dollar, post free. Frederick Williams, Rojas.
h40 3 6

FOOT-POWDERS—Hot weather makes one's feet tender etc. Recipe to make feet firm and sweet. 1 dollar, post free. Frederick Williams, Rojas.
h41 3 6

VERMIN—Hot weather brings vermin. Recipe for effectually destroying vermin and eggs in beds etc. 1 dollar, post free Frederick Williams, Poste Restante, Rojas.
h42 3 6

FARMACIA INGLESA.

Calle 25 de Mayo 113

Belgrano.

The above establishment having undergone considerable reforms and improvements, rendering it equal to the best in the city, the proprietor has the honour to inform the English residents of this suburb, and the public in general, that under his personal supervision and with the assistance of a competent staff none but pure drugs and genuine patent medicines will be dispensed.

The following languages spoken:—English, German, French, Italian, Scandinavian and Spanish.

AXEL CRAUSBERG.
h76 3 11

REMATE

POR

MACKINLAY HERMANOS

JUDICIAL

El dia 13 de Octubre a las 4 p.m. venderemos por orden del Señor Juez de 1ra Instancia Dr. Luis F. Posse 3 leguas de campo en el rrartido General Arenales (Norte) a seis leguas de la Estacion Vedia, Ferro Carril al Pacifico, conocido por El Chañar, base de venta $ 100,000 por las 3 leguas, con poblaciones, alambrados etc. El remate se efectuara en nuestra casa San Martin 59 3 13

NOTICE.

In order to avoid any doubt, and prevent unscrupulous imitations, we beg to inform those who appreciate a legitimate article that from this date

Usher's Old vatted

GLENLIVET

Scotch Whisky

Will contain on the neck of the bottle the following label

SPECIAL RESERVE

And this will serve to distinguish the finest quality of Scotch Whisky sent to this market.

Ask for it and see you get the legitimate article.

Sole Agents

C. ENGLISH & Co.

186 San Martin

TO THE BIG LION

169-PERU-169

New Tailoring Establishment for Gentlemen and Youths

Large Stock of Superfine Ready made clothing

Clothes made to measure at very moderate price

A celebrated Cutter is at the head of this latter department.

TO THE BIG LION

169-Peru-169

Branch:—1130 Calle Cuyo
84 o3 n3

X X

CHARLES OLMI

Very important and notable auction.

MAGNIFICENT IMPORTED FURNITURE.

Superb bedroom suites complete. Grand drawing-rooms in the styles of Louis XIV, Louis XV and XVI. Dining-rooms, offices, halls.

Superb Ossler gasoliers Grand up-right pianos. Plated ware, knives, forks and spoons. Really splendid and most costly furniture.

I must especially recommend this auction because it will be

Completely Exceptional

This important sale will take place in my rooms

566—PIEDAD—566

On Wednesday, 5th of Oct.

at 7.30 sharp in the evening

It is a notable auction which persons of taste should not fail to avail of.

Also other pieces of furniture of great value will be offered for sale. Likewise paintings of undoubted merit by famous artists, and other objets d'art of unusual value.

Also 2 safes

of one and two doors, completely new, in perfect order.

As it is sheer impossibility to give a detailed descrirtion, I invite the public to visit my mart from Monday, 3rd of October, on.

The grand auction will be held in my mart

566—PIEDAD—566

On Wednesday, 5th of October

at 7.30 p.m.

and the goods will be on view 3 clear days before the sale, in order that those interested may have time to carefully examine and impress in their minds the excellence of the goods to be disposed of.

For further particulars apply

566 — PIEDAD — 566

CHARLES OLMI

X X

X X

566—PIEDAD—566

AN IMPORTANT AUCTION

which will attract the attention of intelligent people, and specially of amateurs and collectors.

The Valuable

COLLECTION OF ARMS

Belonging to Col. Reynaldo Parraviciní will be sold by auction in my Rooms

566—PIEDAD—566

Guns of all the latest inventions, swords, knives, cannons, military spurs, Roman skulls, cuirasses, foils, military bonnets of all epochs, antiquities, and a host of very valuable military objects. All Buenos Ayres has seen and inspected the valuable collection of the late Colonel, and all praise, is unnecessary in this case. Suffice it to say that this collection has cost a fortune, and many years to form and complete it as it is to-day, with antiquities of various epochs.

This collection will be sold by auction in my rooms

566 — PIEDAD — 566

On Friday 7th of October

at 7.45 sharp in the evening

Catalogues with details will be supplied from Tuesday 4th on. On exhibition day and evening from Tuesday 4th.

All the different pieces and objects will be numbered, and sold in accord